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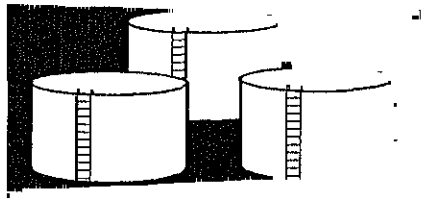
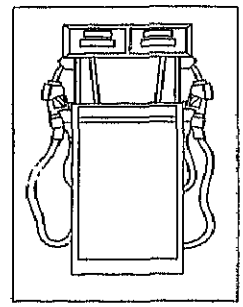
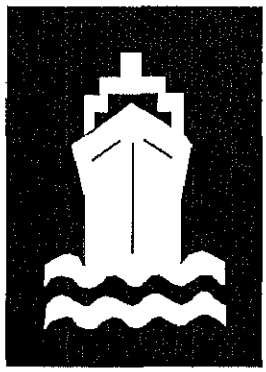
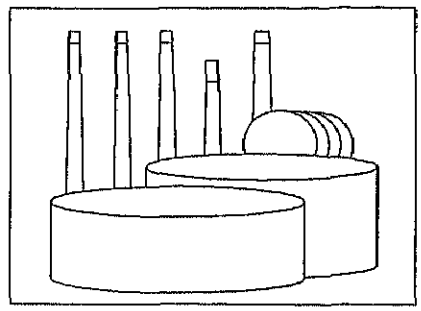
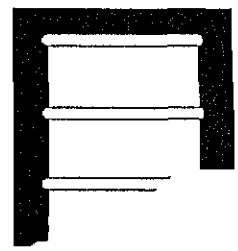
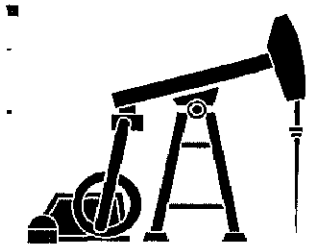
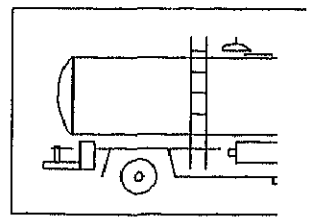
Data for Week Ended:
September 24, 1993

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

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Released for Printing: September 29, 1993

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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

Preface

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General information about this document may be obtained from Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration; or Morris H. Rice (202) 586-4634, Chief of the Statistical Analysis Branch.

Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664 or Diana House (202) 586-9667.

Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report", may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

Specific questions pertaining to monthly propane stock data for Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I, II, and III, published in Appendix C, may be directed to Stacey Ungerleider (202) 586-5130. These data will be available June through September 1993.

The last issue of the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* to publish propane inventory data will be the issue for the week of October 4, 1993. This issue will contain propane inventories as of September 30, 1993.

Data for propane and other winter heating fuels will be published on a weekly basis in the *Winter Fuels Report* beginning on October 15, 1993. The first issue will contain data for the week ending October 8, 1993. This data will be accessible through the Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) under the option Winter Fuel Report (V

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Contents

Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.9	13.9	13.7
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	92.5	92.7	90.4
Motor Gasoline Production	7.5	7.4	7.0
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3.3	3.3	3.0

See Table 2.

Refinery utilization for the 4 weeks ending September 24 was 2 percent higher than for the 4 weeks ending Septem 1992. Motor gasoline production was 7 percent higher year ago. Distillate fuel oil production was 12 percent than a year ago.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	330.1	339.7	323.5
Motor Gasoline	208.0	204.4	205.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	131.5	131.3	126.6
All Other Oils	405.4	407.1	405.9
Crude Oil in SPR	585.5	585.2	571.1
Total*	1,660.5	1,667.7	1,632.2

See Table 3.

Crude oil stocks decreased 9.6 MMB but were 6.6 MMB than a year ago at this time. Distillate fuel oil stocks inc slightly this week. Low sulfur distillate stocks represen percent of the total inventory. Motor gasoline stocks inc 3.6 MMB during the week, and were slightly higher than ago at this time. The current level is below seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. stocks do not include stocks of oxygenates (MTBE an ethanol) which will be blended into gasoline to raise the o level and octane rating. At the end of August, stocks of were about 17.0 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were abo MMB.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92
Crude Oil	6.3	6.6	6.2
Petroleum Products	0.8	0.9	1.2
Total*	7.1	7.5	7.4

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil during the 4 weeks ending Sept 24, 1993 were slightly above those for the same period last while net imports of petroleum products were 29 percent last year's level.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92
Motor Gasoline	7.6	7.6	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.1	2.9
All Other Products	6.5	6.5	6.7
Total*	17.1	17.2	16.9

See Table 9.

Distillate fuel oil supplied for the 4 weeks ending Septemb 1993, was 7 percent above last year's level. Total pr supplied was 2 percent above last year's level. Motor ga product supplied was 3 percent above last year's level. Wh 1992 data were adjusted for fuel ethanol and blending components the 1993 data w year's level.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/25/92
World Prices			
World Crude Oil	14.68	14.29	19.24
Spot Market Product Prices[1]			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline	19.46	19.17	24.50
Gas Oil	22.45	21.72	25.20
Residual Fuel Oil	12.76	13.06	15.77
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline	20.07	19.98	25.07
No. 2 Heating Oil	22.78	22.63	27.16
Residual Fuel Oil	14.15	14.35	17.50

[1]Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg Petroleum Publications (Copyright 1993)

See Tables 12 and 13.

During the week ending price rose 39 cents per New York market, rose 9 cents per bar 15 cents per barrel cents per barrel

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

DOE/EIA-0572(93)
Distribution Category UC-950

The U.S. Petroleum Industry:

Past As Prologue

1970 - 1992

This look at the petroleum industry is available through the National Energy Information Center at (202) 586-8800.

Questions concerning the contents of the report may be addressed to Mary Zitomer (202) 586-8380.

September 1993

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 09/24/93

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 09/24/93	Four Week Averages Ending 09/24/92	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 266 Days 1993	Cumulative Daily Averages 266 Days 1992	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E6,689	7,011	-4.6	E6,842	7,205	-5.0
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,271	6,181	1.5	6,449	5,938	8.6
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,342	6,244	1.6	6,549	6,014	8.9
(4) SPR Imports	36	16	--	20	7	--
(5) Exports	E107	80	33.8	E121	83	45.8
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-60	-39	--	-41	-10	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	535	193	--	-45	4	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-8	-11	--	E-10	-14	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	439	328	--	427	270	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,866	13,663	1.5	13,621	13,394	1.7
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E1,859	1,656	12.3	E1,857	1,684	10.3
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E82	147	-44.2	E148	109	35.8
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E8	11	-27.3	E9	14	-35.7
(14) Processing Gain	E793	800	-0.9	E774	772	0.3
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	838	1,174	-28.6	951	958	-0.7
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,597	1,932	-17.3	1,723	1,795	-4.0
(17) Product Exports[4]	E759	758	0.1	E772	837	-7.8
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-297	-564	--	-201	-51	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,149	16,886	1.6	17,161	16,878	1.7
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	7,560	7,351	2.8	7,448	7,261	2.6
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	99	132	-25.0	122	146	-16.4
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,363	1,335	2.1	1,366	1,286	6.2
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,079	2,872	7.2	3,128	2,938	6.5
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	954	897	6.4	1,004	1,079	-7.0
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,095	4,299	-4.7	4,094	4,168	-1.8
(26) Total Products Supplied	17,149	16,886	1.6	17,161	16,878	1.7
Total Net Imports	7,109	7,355	-3.3	7,400	6,896	7.3

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	330.1	339.7	323.5	-2.8	2.0
Total Motor Gasoline	208.0	204.4	205.1	1.8	1.4
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Oxygenated	15.9	12.2	0.0	30.3	--
Other Finished	154.2	154.3	0.0	-0.1	--
Blending Components	37.9	37.8	37.2	0.3	1.9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.2	3.5	4.9	-8.6	-34.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.1	38.4	42.3	1.8	-7.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	131.5	131.3	126.6	0.2	3.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	56.6	53.4	0.0	6.0	--
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	74.9	77.9	0.0	-3.9	--
Residual Fuel Oil	42.8	42.5	46.4	0.7	-7.8
Unfinished Oils	101.8	104.0	100.6	-2.1	1.2
Other Oils[9]	E218.4	E218.8	211.6	-0.2	3.2
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,074.9	1,082.5	1,061.0	-0.7	1.3
Crude Oil in SPR	585.5	585.2	571.1	0.1	2.5
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,660.5	1,667.7	1,632.2	-0.4	1.7

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components in 1993.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

For the current 2 weeks, stocks of 5 less minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 25

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.1	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.4
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Percent Utilization	83.4	81.3	85.1	85.5	89.4	92.4	91.9	89.1	90.7	89.3	90.1	87.5
1993												
Crude Oil Input	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.1						
Gross Inputs	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.5						
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2						
Percent Utilization	87.0	86.9	89.4	91.0	92.1	95.2						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Crude Oil Input	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Gross Inputs	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0
Operable Capacity	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2
Percent Utilization[1]	95.3	95.5	95.8	95.4	95.2	94.8	94.3	94.1	93.4	92.9	92.7	92.5

Production by Product

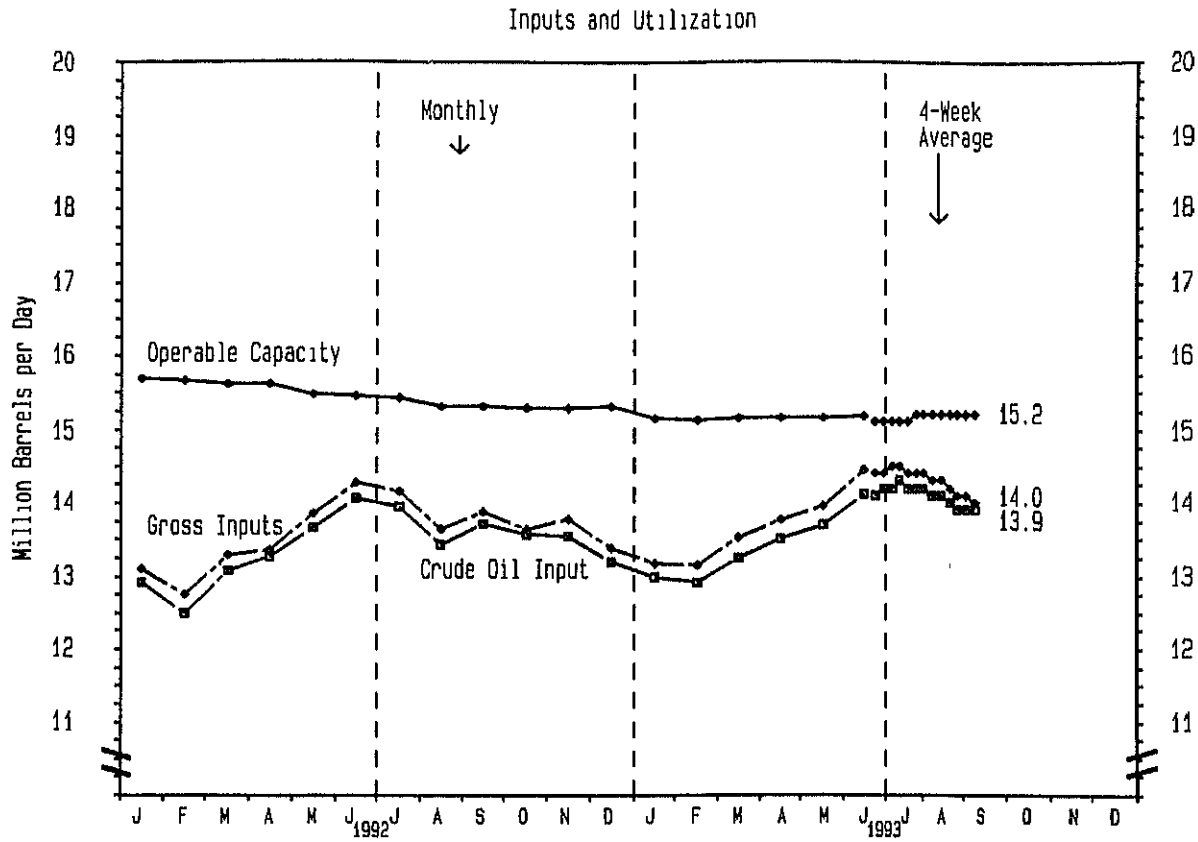
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unleaded	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated[2]	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7						
Other Finished[2]	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7						
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1						
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8						
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8						

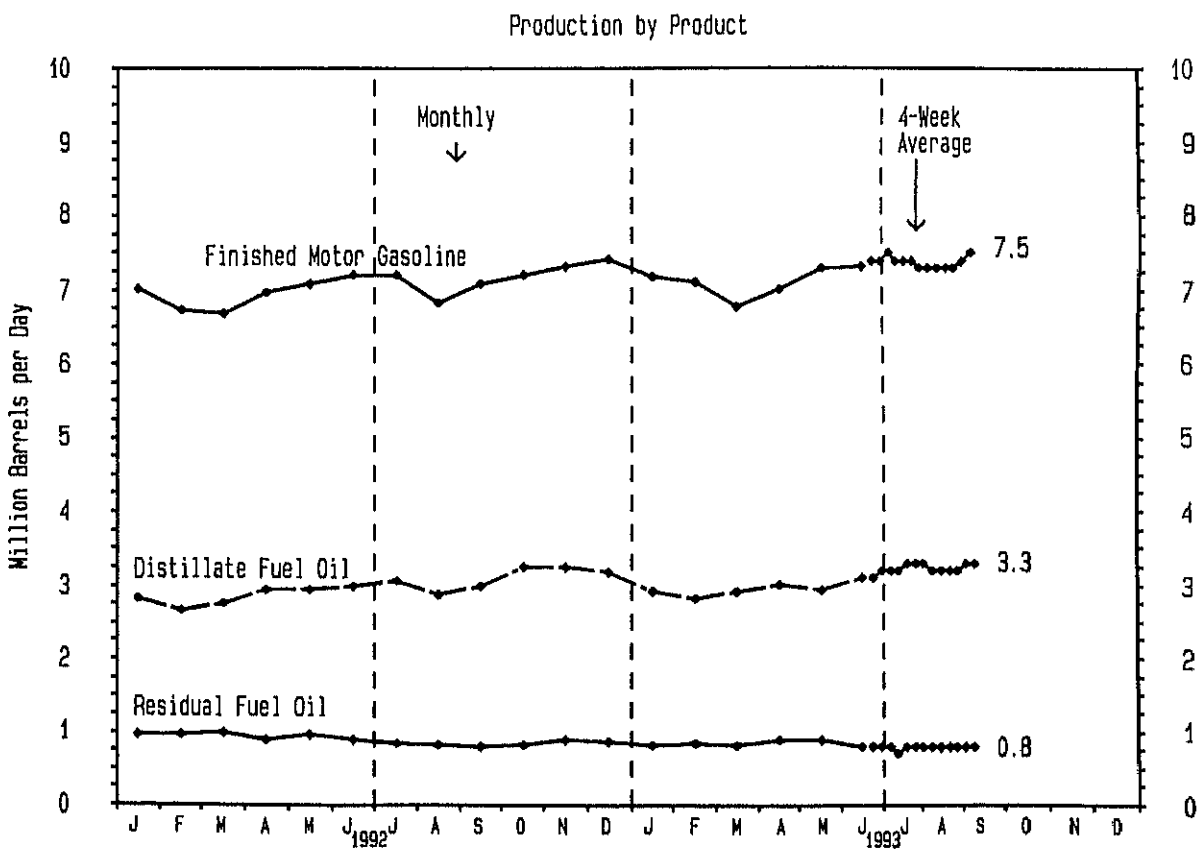
Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated[2]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
Other Finished[2]	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See page 28.

Figure 1. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 1992 to Present





Source: See page 28.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Motor Gasoline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformulated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxygenated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Finished	126.3	125.0	127.3	129.7	131.2	131.3	128.3	128.3	131.[illegible]	133.[illegible]	134.7	135.3
Blending Components	38.2	39.6	38.5	34.2	34.1	36.8	36.1	34.5	38.0	37.4	37.3	38.7
Jet Fuel	44.9	42.8	43.7	41.7	45.2	44.6	46.4	45.4	47.8	47.4	46.2	43.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.7	109.8	97.7	92.1	94.4	101.3	114.3	122.4	127.8	140.[illegible]	140.3	140.3
Residual Fuel Oil	45.4	43.9	41.5	38.1	41.7	43.0	39.7	43.6	47.8	45.[illegible]	45.[illegible]	42.6
Unfinished Oils	101.2	101.7	106.1	105.3	102.4	101.5	98.3	98.2	94.9	104.1	102.8	99.3
Other Oils[3]	152.8	145.6	154.4	170.4	185.3	190.3	199.9	211.5	211.7	196.3	181.2	161.3
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,041.7	1,019.1	1,002.3	1,014.5	1,033.9	1,023.3	1,050.2	1,060.7	1,064.2	1,063.2	1,061.5	1,047.3
Crude Oil in SPR	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.4	571.4	573.5	573.9	574.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,610.2	1,587.6	1,570.8	1,583.1	1,602.4	1,591.8	1,618.7	1,629.2	1,635.6	1,636.8	1,635.3	1,622.0
1993												
Crude Oil[2]	325.6	331.3	337.1	349.1	352.8	351.7						
Total Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4	222.4	222.6	220.0						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0	17.5	11.3	10.2	8.8						
Other Finished	162.9	176.7	169.6	171.6	175.3	174.3						
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40.4	39.5	37.2	36.8						
Jet Fuel	41.0	42.3	41.4	41.3	42.5	44.8						
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.2	109.4	97.5	98.3	101.6	109.4						
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6	12.4	12.8	14.1	17.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8	85.1	85.6	87.4	92.2						
Residual Fuel Oil	44.2	42.1	40.7	41.4	43.0	45.8						
Unfinished Oils	99.3	99.7	103.5	101.9	104.4	101.4						
Other Oils[3]	159.1	152.9	158.4	175.1	194.2	204.5						
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,036.1	1,019.3	1,006.0	1,029.6	1,061.2	1,077.6						
Crude Oil in SPR	575.3	575.8	577.6	581.7	582.1	582.8						
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,611.4	1,595.2	1,583.6	1,611.3	1,643.3	1,660.4						
Week Ending:												
1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Crude Oil[2]	354.0	362.2	356.6	352.2	353.0	348.5	343.8	345.1	338.6	339.9	339.7	330.1
Total Motor Gasoline	220.8	216.8	214.3	215.0	209.1	207.7	202.0	201.2	202.4	201.3	204.4	208.0
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.1	8.6	12.2	15.9
Other Finished	175.2	172.3	170.7	170.5	166.6	164.2	158.9	162.5	160.9	156.1	154.3	154.2
Blending Components	38.7	38.3	37.5	38.2	35.7	36.1	36.1	34.4	35.3	36.6	37.8	37.9
Jet Fuel	45.9	45.0	47.2	46.6	46.9	46.4	43.6	44.1	43.2	42.7	41.9	42.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	116.1	118.6	120.3	121.3	121.8	122.9	125.5	124.5	127.2	130.7	131.3	131.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	18.5	20.1	22.1	24.3	30.4	33.9	41.7	43.8	47.6	50.6	53.4	56.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	97.6	98.5	98.2	97.0	91.4	89.0	83.8	80.8	79.7	80.1	77.9	74.9
Residual Fuel Oil	46.1	45.2	43.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.9	43.1	42.5	42.8
Unfinished Oils	101.7	100.9	100.3	101.8	103.3	104.0	104.4	104.6	106.7	106.0	104.0	101.8
Other Oils[3]	E198.3	E200.3	E202.3	E209.7	E211.3	E212.7	E214.1	E218.5	E219.5	E219.1	E218.8	E218.4
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,082.9	1,089.0	1,084.9	1,088.1	1,088.6	1,085.3	1,075.8	1,081.6	1,081.4	1,082.8	1,082.5	1,074.9
Crude Oil in SPR	582.8	582.9	582.9	582.9	583.3	583.6	583.8	583.8	584.1	584.1	585.2	585.6
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,665.7	1,671.9	1,667.8	1,671.1	1,672.0	1,668.9	1,659.6	1,665.5	1,665.4	1,666.9	1,667.7	1,660.5

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve(SPR).

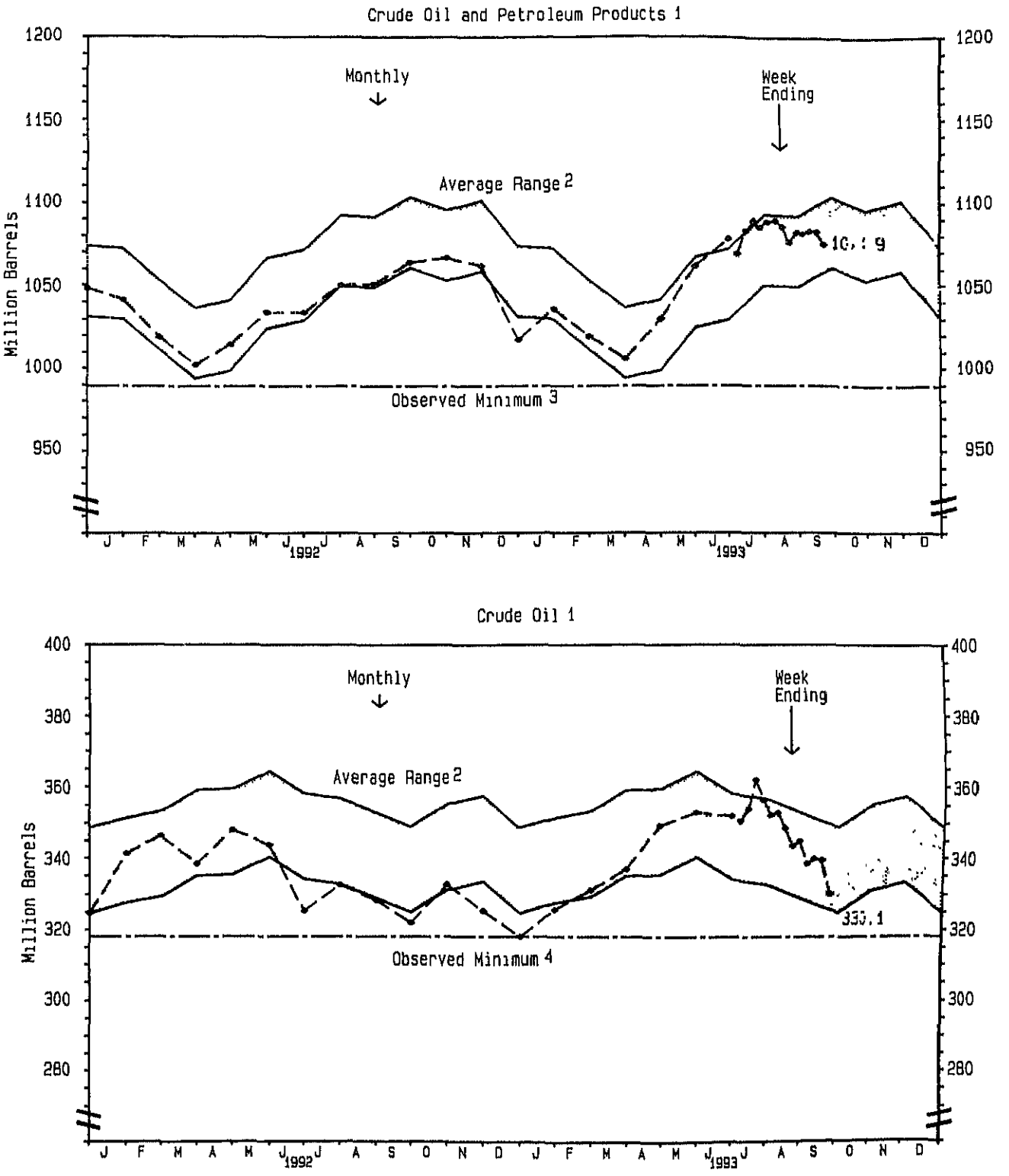
[3] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, January 1992 to Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

[2] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 ye of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[3] The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 989.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1991. See Appendix for further explanatic

[4] The observed minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.1 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.

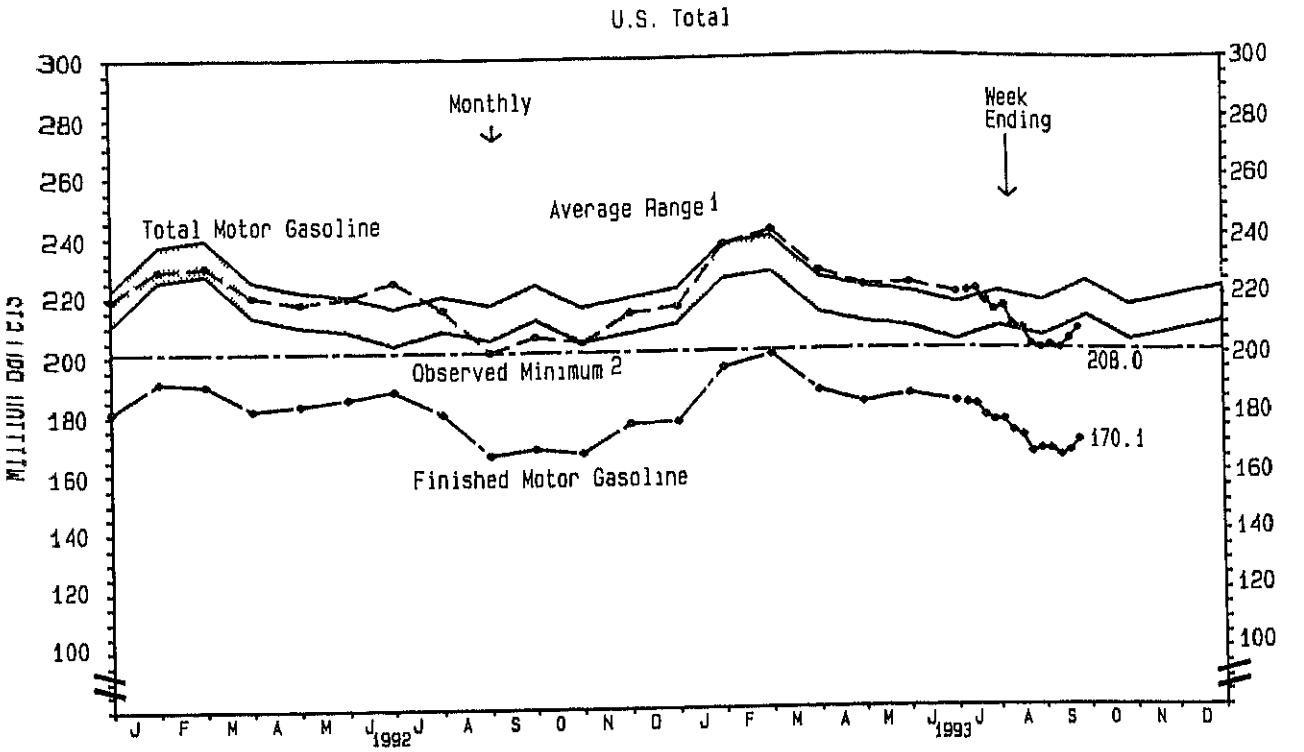
Source: See page 28.

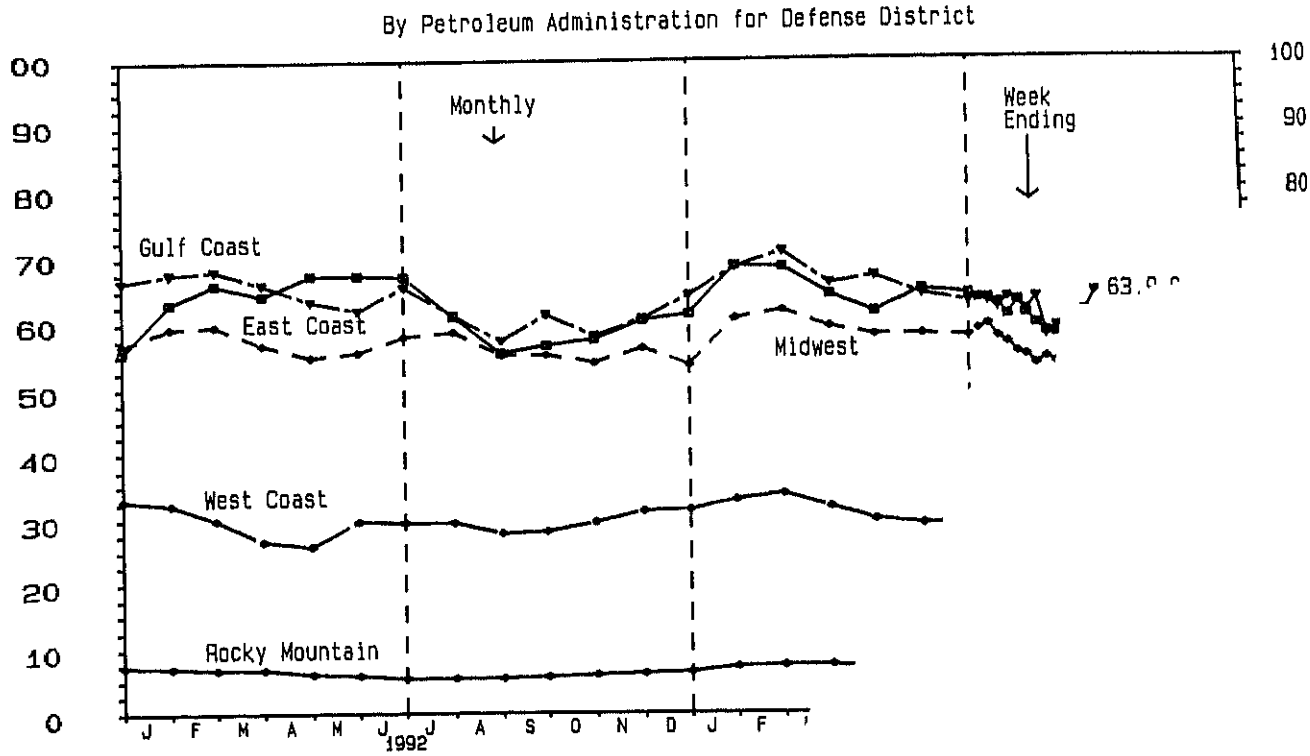
Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	229.3	230.1	220.4	217.7	219.8	224.8	215.5	201.0	206.3	204.4	213.9	216.3
East Coast (PADD I)	63.1	66.0	64.2	67.4	67.2	67.0	60.9	55.4	56.5	57.4	60.3	61.1
New England (PADD IX)	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.2	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.9	37.1	34.9	37.0	33.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.7	23.1	23.3	24.6	27.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midwest (PADD II)	59.3	59.4	56.8	54.9	55.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.5	68.0	65.9	63.4	61.8	65.3	61.1	57.2	61.1	57.8	60.4	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.2	30.0	26.6	26.0	29.6	29.4	29.4	27.9	27.9	29.5	31.0	31.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	191.1	190.5	181.9	183.5	185.8	188.1	180.4	166.5	168.3	167.0	176.6	177.6
Leaded	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8
Unleaded	186.3	185.9	177.9	179.7	181.8	184.2	176.5	163.0	164.6	163.4	172.7	173.8
Blending Components	38.2	39.6	38.5	34.2	34.1	36.8	35.1	34.5	38.0	37.4	37.3	38.7
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4	222.4	222.6	220.0						
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	68.2	63.9	61.3	64.8	64.0						
New England (PADD IX)	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.3						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.3	37.5	36.0	34.1	33.5	33.4						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.0	24.7	22.1	21.7	25.3	25.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	60.4	61.7	59.1	57.9	58.0	57.6						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.1	70.6	65.6	66.8	64.1	62.9						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4						
West Coast (PADD V)	32.6	33.7	31.5	29.6	28.9	29.1						
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.3	199.8	187.0	182.9	185.4	183.2						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0	17.5	11.3	10.2	8.8						
Other Finished	162.9	176.7	169.8	171.6	175.3	174.3						
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40.4	39.5	37.2	36.8						
Week Ending:												
1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Total Motor Gasoline	220.8	216.8	214.3	215.0	209.1	207.7	202.0	201.2	202.4	201.3	204.4	208.0
East Coast (PADD I)	63.2	62.7	60.6	62.8	60.9	59.4	58.2	57.8	57.8	56.9	57.7	57.0
New England (PADD IX)	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	32.6	33.2	31.6	32.6	30.7	30.1	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.8	30.7	29.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.9	24.4	24.5	23.1	22.0	21.7	21.1	22.7	22.7
Midwest (PADD II)	59.2	57.5	56.4	55.1	54.7	53.1	54.1	53.5	52.8	52.3	53.4	55.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	62.8	61.8	63.3	62.8	61.4	63.4	57.7	58.8	60.2	60.6	61.2	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
West Coast (PADD V)	29.2	28.4	27.9	28.4	26.5	26.5	27.1	26.2	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	182.1	178.5	176.8	176.8	173.4	171.6	166.0	166.9	167.0	164.7	166.5	170.1
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.1	8.6	12.2	15.9
Other Finished	175.2	172.3	170.7	170.5	166.6	164.2	158.9	162.5	160.9	156.1	154.3	154.2
Blending Components	38.7	38.3	37.5	38.2	35.7	36.1	36.1	34.4	35.3	36.6	37.8	37.9

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present





Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthl
data. See Appendix A for further explanation.
The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-mo
ce: See page 28.

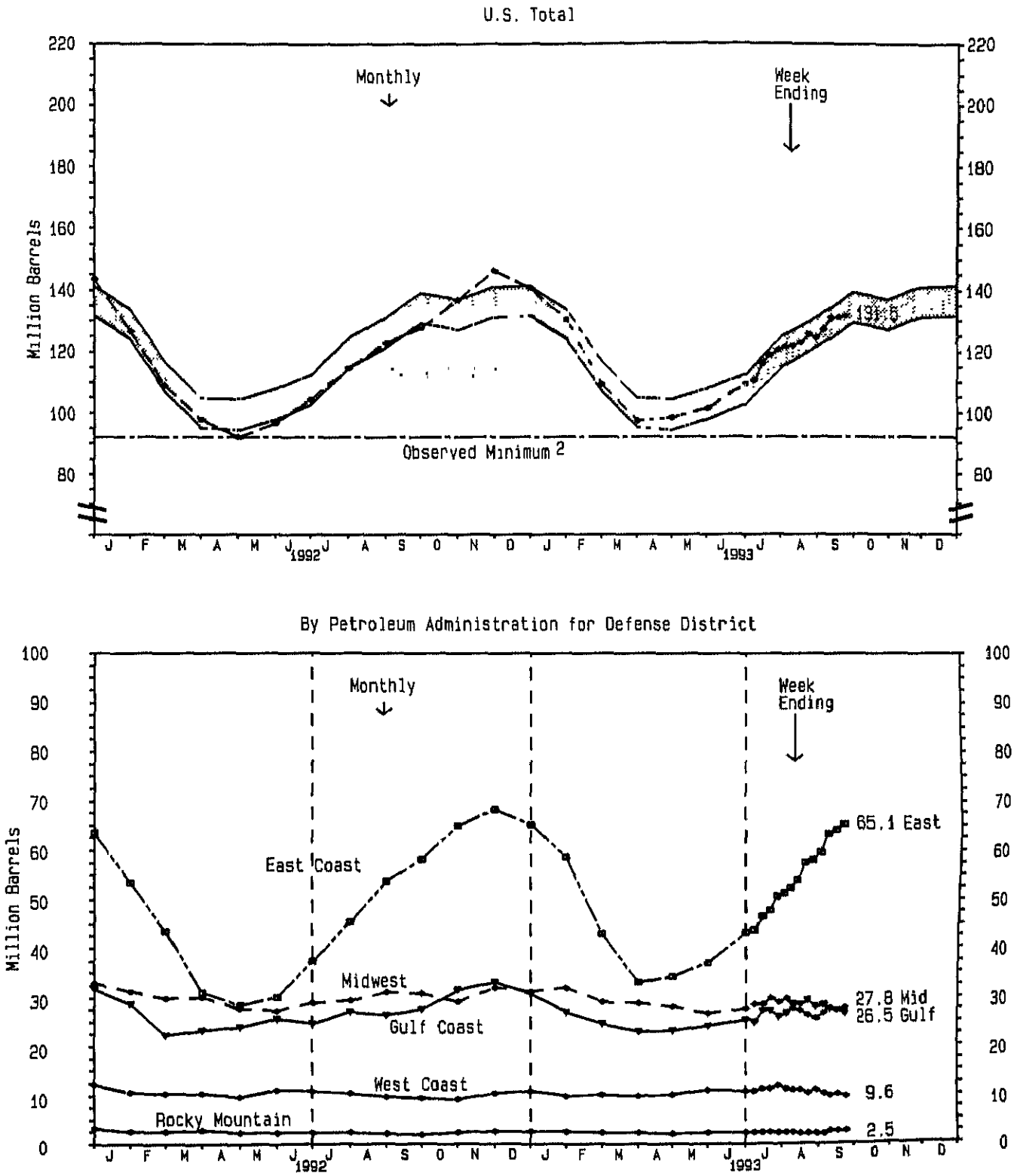
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	126.7	108.8	97.7	92.1	96.4	104.5	114.6	122.8	127.8	136.8	146.3	140.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53.4	43.5	31.0	28.5	30.1	37.5	45.4	53.6	58.1	64.8	68.2	65.1
New England (PADD IX)	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.3	4.7	6.8	9.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	11.6	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.6	25.8	17.0	15.8	14.8	18.0	24.9	30.9	35.7	40.3	42.8	41.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.1	11.7	11.3	12.4	13.7	14.1
Midwest (PADD II)	31.2	29.8	30.1	27.7	27.4	29.0	29.3	31.1	30.8	29.1	31.9	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.5	22.3	23.4	24.0	25.6	24.7	27.1	26.4	27.5	31.5	33.2	30.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
West Coast (PADD V)	10.7	10.1	10.4	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.8
1993												
Total U.S.	130.2	109.4	97.5	98.3	101.6	109.4						
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6	12.4	12.8	14.1	17.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8	85.1	85.5	87.5	92.2						
East Coast (PADD I)	55.6	43.2	43.1	34.5	37.1	43.2						
0.05% Sulfur and under	10.4	7.4	5.9	5.7	6.3	8.7						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	48.2	36.1	28.1	28.8	30.3	34.6						
New England (PADD IX)	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.3	5.5	7.7						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.8	24.0	16.9	19.6	21.0	25.0						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.8	11.1	10.5	9.6	10.6	10.5						
Midwest (PADD II)	32.1	29.1	29.0	28.3	26.9	27.7						
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	28.5	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.2	25.3						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.1	24.6	23.1	23.4	24.1	25.3						
0.05% Sulfur and under	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.5						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	21.4	21.0	20.3	20.5	21.6	21.8						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3						
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1						
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.9						
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.4						

Week Ending: 1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Total U.S.	116.1	118.6	120.3	121.3	121.8	122.9	125.5	124.5	127.2	130.7	131.3	131.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	18.5	20.1	22.1	24.3	30.4	33.9	41.7	43.8	47.6	50.6	53.4	56.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	97.6	98.5	98.2	97.0	91.4	89.0	83.8	80.8	79.7	80.1	77.9	74.9
East Coast (PADD I)	46.5	47.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	54.0	57.3	57.8	59.6	63.2	63.9	65.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	8.7	8.9	9.5	10.4	12.2	14.3	19.0	18.3	18.2	19.7	21.5	23.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	37.8	38.8	41.2	40.8	40.0	39.7	38.4	39.4	41.5	43.5	42.4	41.2
New England (PADD IX)	9.3	9.3	10.0	8.9	9.7	9.7	10.7	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.6	12.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.7	31.8	34.9	36.3	36.4	37.9	39.5	39.6	40.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	10.9	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.8	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.8
Midwest (PADD II)	28.6	29.8	29.1	29.8	27.7	27.4	26.4	25.7	26.8	27.7	27.4	27.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	5.1	6.5	7.2	8.3	10.5	12.0	13.3	13.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	25.4	26.4	26.1	25.9	22.6	20.9	19.2	17.4	16.3	15.7	14.1	14.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.2	27.2	26.1	26.8	28.6	28.4	29.4	28.0	28.4	27.6	27.2	26.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	8.0	7.6	9.8	10.8	12.2	11.9	11.7	12.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	24.4	23.3	21.8	21.4	20.6	20.8	19.6	17.1	16.2	15.8	15.5	13.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
West Coast (PADD V)	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.4	9.8	10.2	9.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.5	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.8	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.1

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

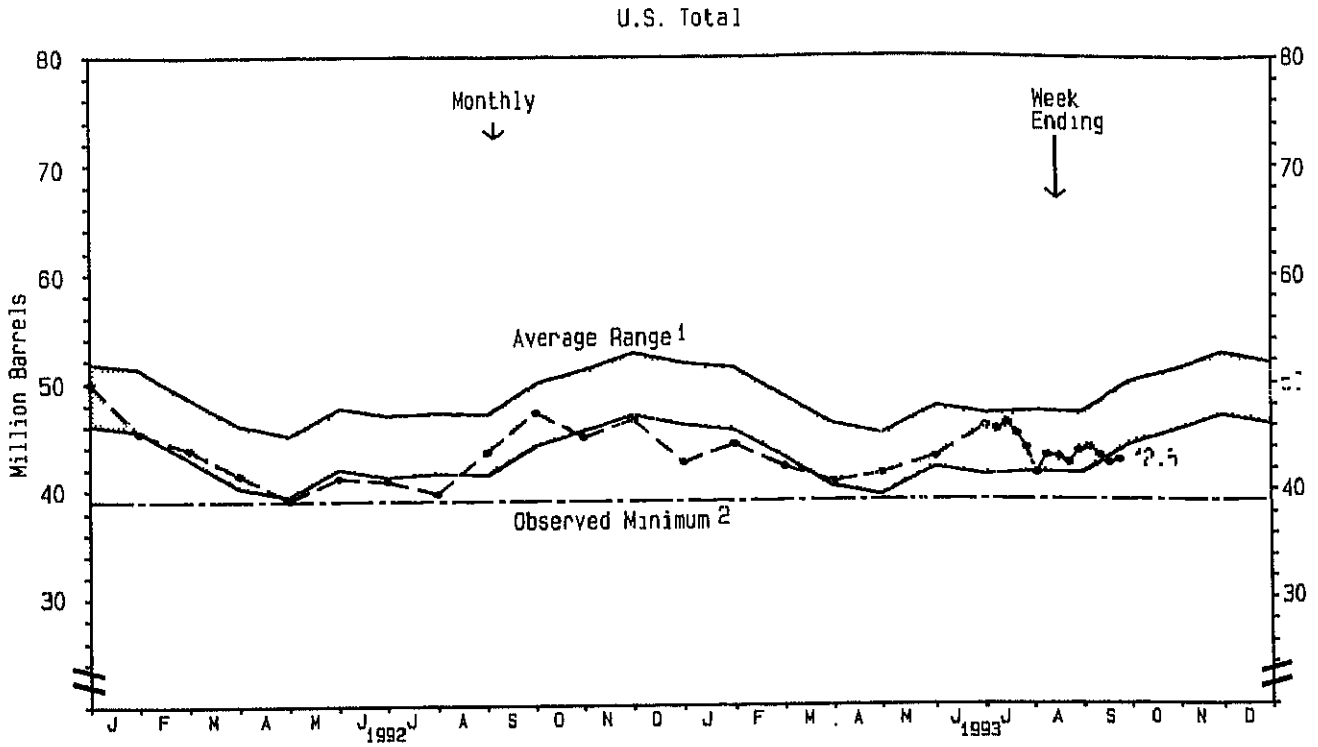
Source: See page 28.

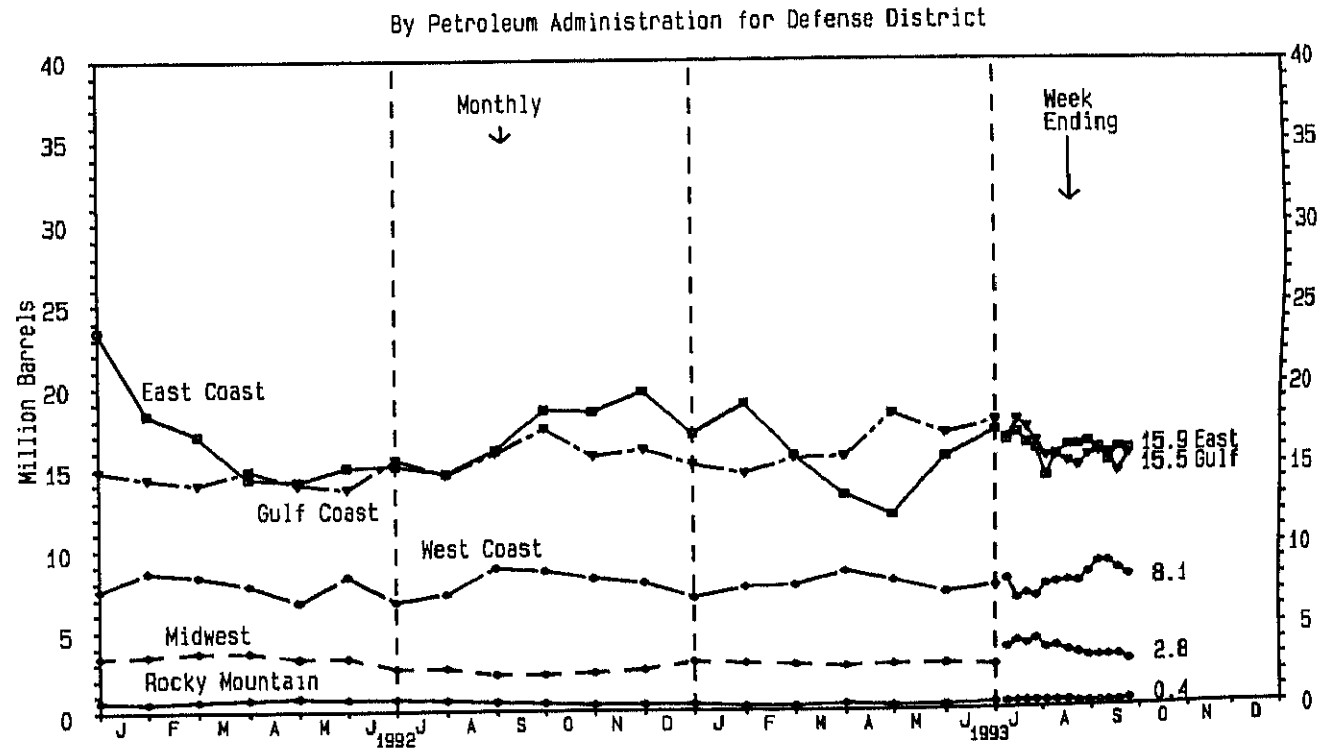
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	45.4	43.9	41.5	39.1	41.2	40.9	39.7	43.6	47.3	45.0	46.5	42.6
East Coast (PADD I)	18.4	17.1	14.4	14.3	15.1	15.2	14.7	16.1	18.5	18.4	19.7	17.1
New England (PADD IX)	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.5	12.4	10.1	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.9	13.6	13.9	14.2	12.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.2	16.0	14.9	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.6	13.0	13.1	15.7	16.1	15.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	8.7	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.0
1993												
Total U.S.	44.2	42.1	40.7	41.4	43.0	45.8						
East Coast (PADD I)	18.9	15.7	13.3	12.1	15.6	17.2						
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	14.3	11.7	9.5	8.4	11.2	13.1						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	15.5	15.6	18.2	17.0	17.8						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4						
West Coast (PADD V)	7.6	7.7	8.6	8.0	7.3	7.6						
Week Ending:												
1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Total U.S.	46.1	45.2	43.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.9	43.1	42.5	42.8
East Coast (PADD I)	17.0	16.4	16.0	14.3	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.2	16.0	15.9
New England (PADD IX)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	12.7	11.7	11.8	10.5	11.5	12.2	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.9	11.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.2
Midwest (PADD II)	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.8	17.3	16.5	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.6	14.5	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.1

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source. See page 28.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present





[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 1992 to Present

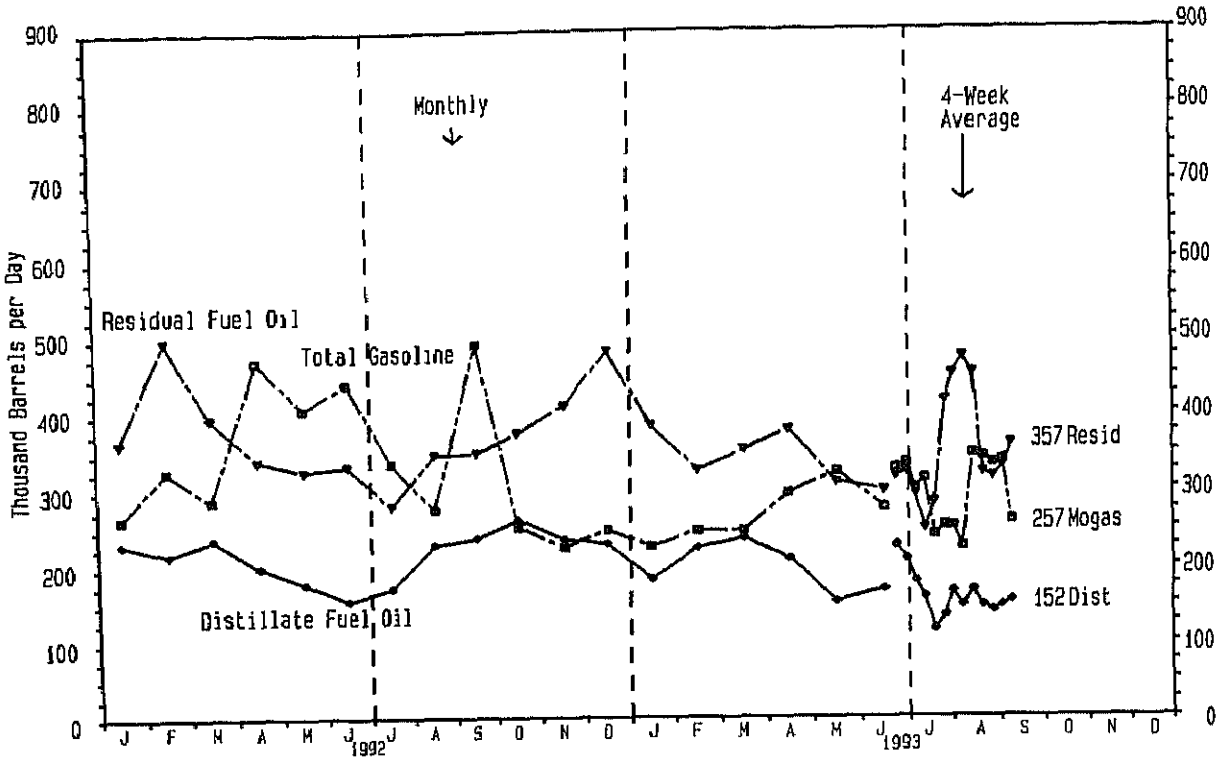


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1992 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	264	328	289	471	409	441	338	276	491	252	225	247
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	246	275	247	428	392	424	303	251	113	193	179	202
Blending Components	18	53	42	43	8	17	35	25	78	59	46	46
Jet Fuel	39	56	56	74	73	56	6	111	93	105	80	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	232	217	238	202	179	157	172	229	237	263	236	229
Residual Fuel Oil	364	498	397	342	328	334	280	347	349	376	411	481
Other Petroleum Products[1]	858	649	768	876	753	756	811	840	789	814	789	842
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	226	246	245	294	324	277						
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	2						
Other Finished	204	216	198	253	308	249						
Blending Components	21	31	47	41	16	26						
Jet Fuel	89	110	102	88	75	111						
Distillate Fuel Oil	182	224	235	209	153	168						
0.05% Sulfur and under	41	58	64	89	91	81						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	141	166	171	120	62	87						
Residual Fuel Oil	383	325	352	377	308	299						
Other Petroleum Products[1]	793	870	894	819	940	715						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Total Motor Gasoline	333	301	313	239	252	249	224	346	341	333	337	257
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	301	266	274	212	217	223	174	287	283	293	295	216
Blending Components	30	33	39	27	35	26	50	59	58	40	42	41
Jet Fuel	67	72	86	84	94	81	87	100	95	96	73	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	207	179	158	115	135	165	146	167	147	141	146	152
0.05% Sulfur and under	69	50	66	54	55	61	60	64	61	73	76	83
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	138	130	92	62	80	105	86	103	86	68	71	69
Residual Fuel Oil	340	313	344	282	415	445	474	462	328	315	329	357
Other Petroleum Products[1]	771	773	812	859	947	922	891	827	773	752	771	769

[1] Kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992 to Present

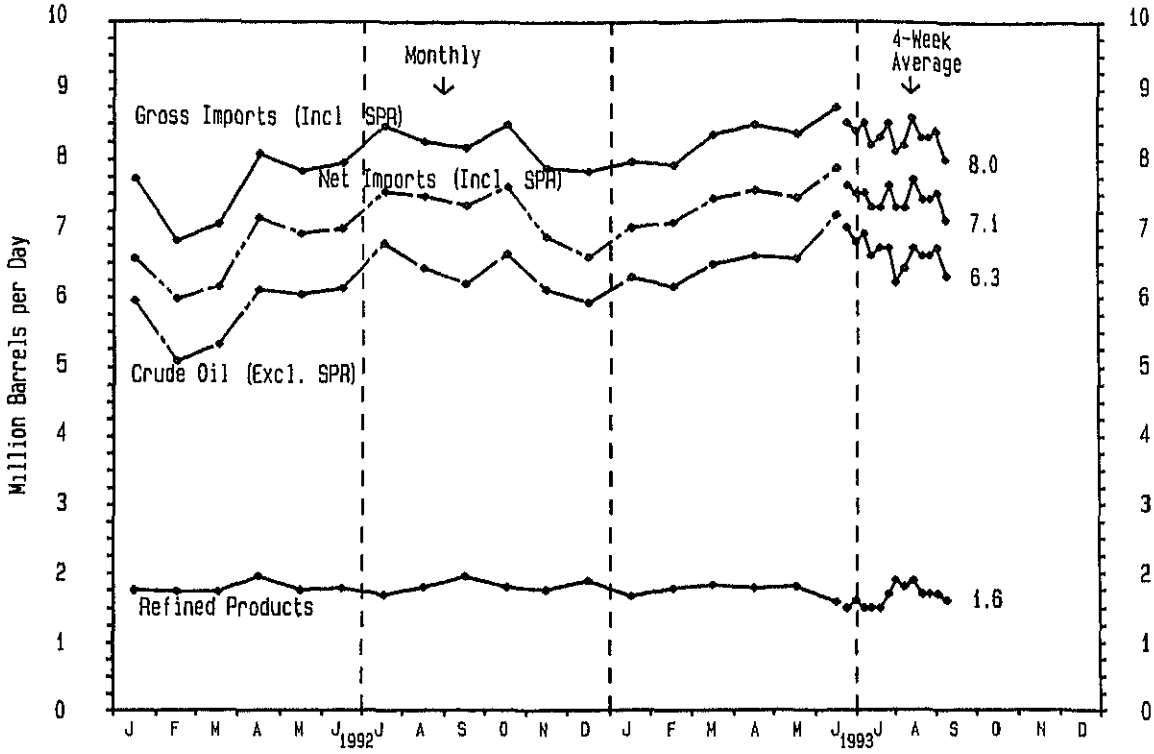


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

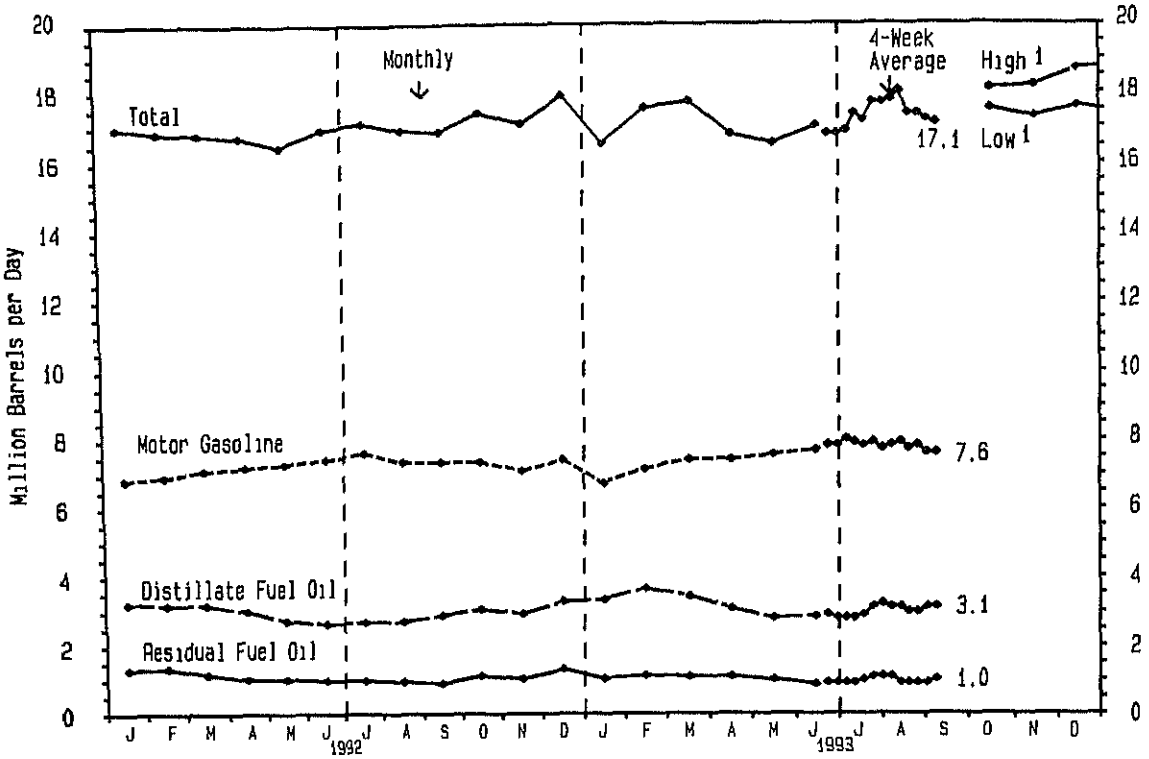
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.0	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.8					
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Refined Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7					
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.7	6.8	7.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.5					
Total Exports[1]	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9					
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.6	6.0	6.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.6					
1993												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.2						
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0						
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6						
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.7						
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9						
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.8						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.

Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to t
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1992 to Present



[1] Projected. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other Oils	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7						
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8						
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9						
Other Oils	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.1						
Total	16.5	17.6	17.8	16.8	16.5	17.0						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	09/17	09/24
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other Oils	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Total	16.8	16.9	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.1

[1] Includes field production of ethanol.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1990 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Domestic	20.75	20.75	19.32	17.37	16.45	15.06	15.86	22.96	30.14	33.32	30.75	26.46
Imported	20.51	19.78	18.94	16.66	16.07	15.15	16.54	24.26	29.88	32.88	30.19	25.56
Composite	20.64	20.31	19.14	17.05	16.27	15.11	16.19	23.55	30.03	33.14	30.52	26.09
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.55	18.12	18.56	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.36	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.86	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	16.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	19.88	19.64	18.90	17.85
Imported	16.10	16.00	16.36	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	19.26	19.34	18.40	16.94
Composite	16.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	19.59	19.49	18.66	17.43
1993												
Domestic	17.40	17.84	18.31	18.49	18.43	P17.70						
Imported	16.78	17.41	17.82	18.35	17.89	P16.80						
Composite	17.10	17.64	18.08	18.42	18.16	P17.26						

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1990 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	100.6	101.1	99.9	102.7	104.4	107.7	108.9	119.8	129.7	135.4	135.1	133.5
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7	121.8	123.3	124.8	127.1	127.2	136.9	146.7	155.4	155.9	153.7
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.4	106.1	108.8	108.4	119.0	129.4	137.8	137.7	135.4
All-Types	109.0	108.6	107.6	109.6	111.4	114.0	113.9	124.6	134.7	143.1	143.2	141.0
Residential Heating Oil[1]	114.0	96.5	94.9	93.2	90.7	86.4	83.7	98.8	114.2	125.8	124.1	119.7
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	124.6	113.7	104.7	106.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	126.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	108.2	110.4	115.6	116.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil[1]	116.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.5	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	126.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.6	134.5	135.1	133.0
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.5	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.9	113.6
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9	122.3	120.1
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	88.6	90.1	93.8	94.9	94.6
1993												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Unleaded Premium	131.3	130.1	129.4	130.4	131.9	132.1	130.5					
Unleaded Regular	111.7	110.8	109.8	111.2	112.9	113.0	110.9					
All-Types	118.2	117.2	116.3	117.5	119.3	119.4	117.4					
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.3	94.6	95.4	92.5	90.9	P89.0	NA					

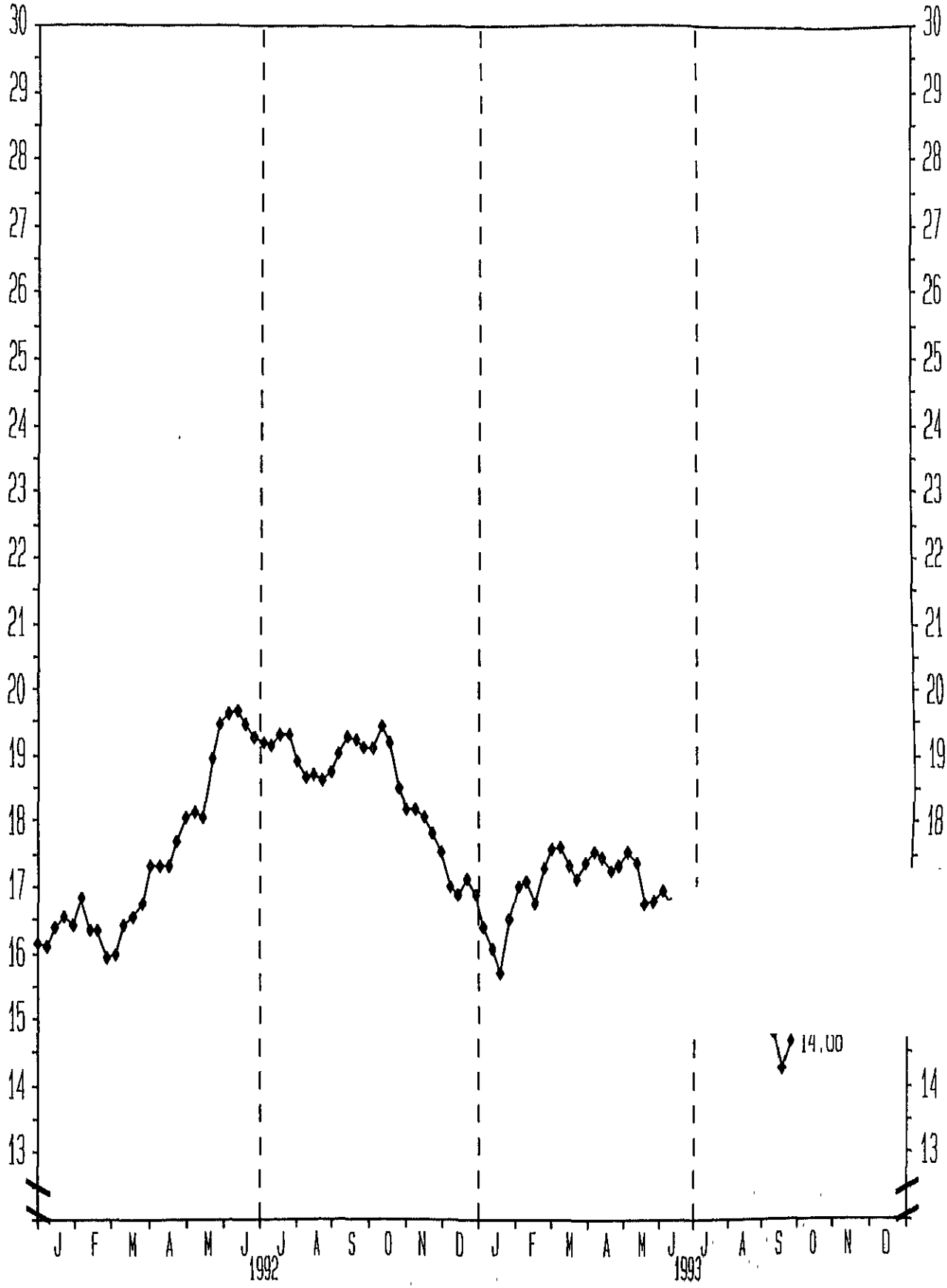
[1] Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.
[2] The leaded regular motor gasoline price is no longer available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A mid-grade unleaded motor gasoline price will be published when the BLS makes them available.
NA=Not Available.
P=Preliminary.
Source: See page 26.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect:							
		24 Sep 93	17 Sep 93	1 Jan 93	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	1 Jan 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	14.68	14.38	16.80	15.90	24.00	18.40	13.15	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	13.18	12.88	15.40	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.30	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	12.08	11.78	14.40	14.45	20.00	17.15	11.90	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	15.19	14.89	18.15	16.80	24.65	19.05	13.70	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	14.15	13.85	16.15	14.65	23.10	17.65	13.00	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	14.65	14.35	17.35	16.05	24.40	18.30	13.45	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	13.75	13.45	16.70	15.50	23.65	18.20	12.75	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	13.07	12.77	15.40	13.80	22.90	17.55	12.45	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	14.40	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	13.08	11.48	15.30	NA	NA	17.35	12.30	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	11.68	11.38	13.80	14.45	20.00	17.05	11.90	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.49	15.90	18.60	18.80	28.85	21.15	16.10	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.40	15.90	18.50	18.20	27.80	21.20	15.05	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	16.40	15.90	17.95	18.10	27.30	21.35	15.95	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	15.40	14.85	17.55	17.20	26.90	20.40	15.40	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	16.15	16.10	19.10	18.65	26.50	18.55	15.50	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	15.22	15.22	17.97	19.67	28.62	24.69	12.27	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	13.61	13.61	14.88	13.94	27.89	16.87	11.45	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	12.00	12.00	12.75	10.45	24.45	15.00	10.00	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	13.80	13.18	15.60	14.55	23.25	19.05	14.00	12.59
Total OPEC[3]	NA	14.26	13.85	16.55	15.88	24.18	18.72	13.36	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	16.00	15.55	17.90	17.75	27.20	21.00	15.80	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	16.10	15.55	18.15	18.00	27.25	20.75	15.85	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30°	19.31	19.31	22.55	20.46	26.07	19.25	12.53	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	14.38	14.38	15.95	13.00	19.27	14.98	9.97	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	14.86	14.23	17.25	15.80	24.80	19.90	14.53	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	11.67	11.22	12.50	10.75	20.00	17.05	10.63	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	15.04	14.21	16.58	15.73	24.95	20.15	15.20	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	15.10	14.50	15.62	13.94	22.87	18.81	13.56	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	15.12	14.57	17.35	16.65	25.35	19.65	14.40	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	15.12	14.57	17.35	16.65	25.85	20.15	14.90	NA
Egypt[4]	Suez Blend 33°	12.95	12.40	14.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.75	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	14.80	14.50	16.65	15.20	23.65	18.05	13.40	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	16.60	16.70	18.60	21.35	26.75	19.65	16.00	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	19.70	19.70	21.45	22.95	36.50	19.20	12.40	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	18.85	18.85	21.30	22.85	36.40	19.20	13.75	14.15
U.S.S.R.[5]	Export Blend 32°	14.20	13.80	16.30	16.55	26.05	20.25	14.55	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	16.00	16.00	19.00	18.50	26.10	18.15	15.30	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	15.47	15.08	17.47	16.87	25.78	19.29	14.06	13.44
Total World[3]	NA	14.68	14.29	16.86	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.58	13.08
United States[6]	NA	14.67	14.30	16.60	15.41	24.06	18.87	13.41	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[4] On 60 days credit.
[5] Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[6] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.
NA=Not Applicable.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)



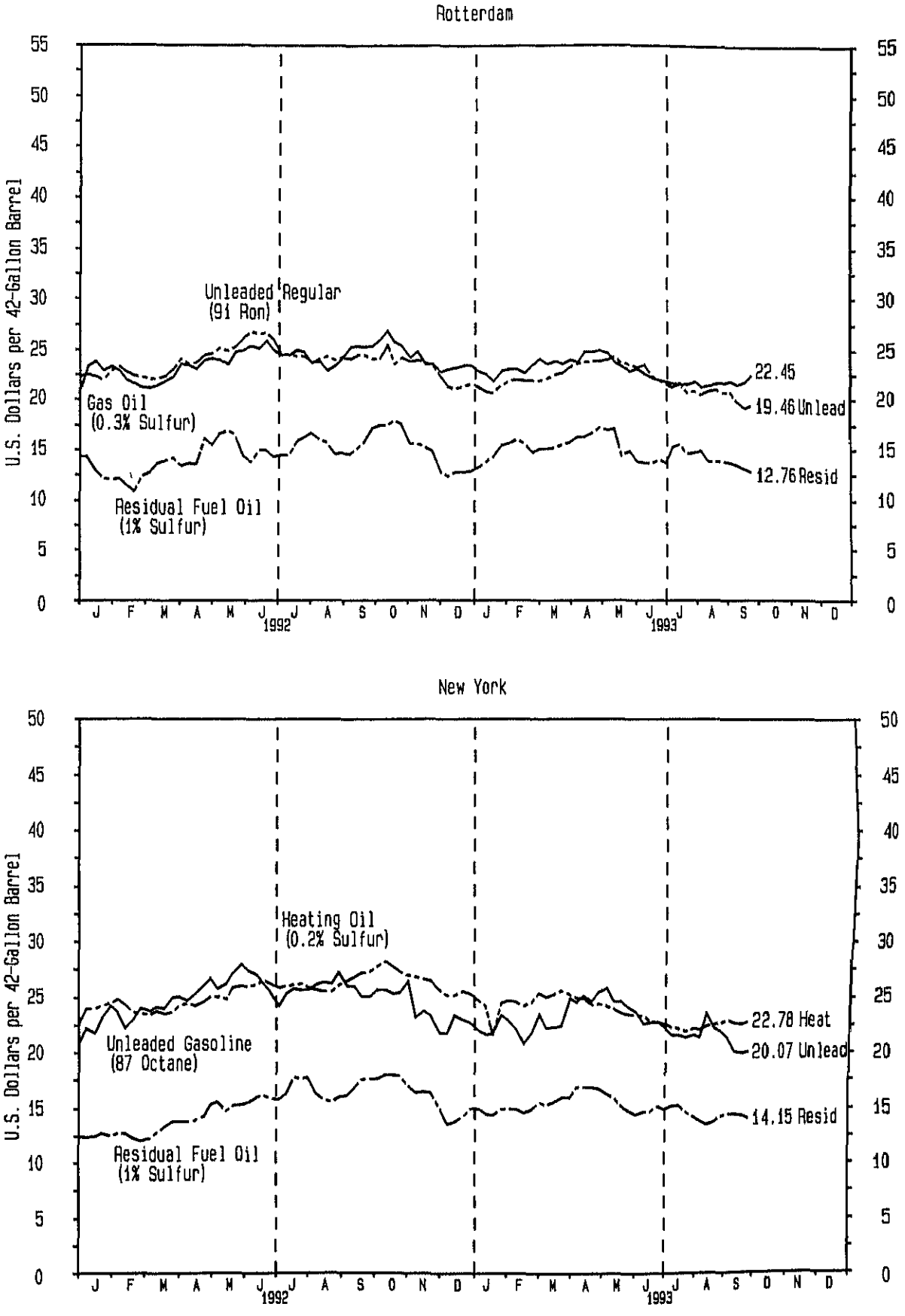
[1] Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 28.

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices[1], Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline: Rotterdam Unleaded Regular[5] (91 RON)	Motor Gasoline: N.Y.[4] Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: N.Y.[6] (1% Sulfur)
1992 Sep 25	24.50	25.07	25.20	27.16	15.77	17.50
Oct 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct 16	25.44	25.64	26.88	28.23	17.42	18.00
Oct 23	23.56	25.31	25.80	27.73	18.02	18.00
Oct 30	24.15	25.43	25.34	27.29	17.57	17.90
Nov 6	23.86	26.44	24.26	26.93	15.69	17.00
Nov 13	23.97	23.21	24.80	26.81	15.62	16.35
Nov 20	23.68	23.78	23.59	26.60	15.32	16.50
Nov 27	23.45	23.29	23.59	26.44	14.94	16.40
Dec 4	22.27	21.71	22.79	25.59	12.76	15.00
Dec 11	21.34	21.74	23.06	25.12	12.46	13.50
Dec 18	21.10	23.40	23.19	25.17	12.76	13.75
Dec 25	21.34	22.91	23.46	25.54	12.76	14.25
1993 Jan 1	21.57	22.65	23.46	25.26	12.91	15.00
Jan 8	21.22	21.95	22.79	24.66	13.36	15.00
Jan 15	20.87	21.60	22.52	24.18	13.81	14.50
Jan 22	20.75	21.81	21.92	21.64	14.41	14.35
Jan 29	21.45	23.45	22.92	24.44	15.47	15.00
Feb 5	21.92	22.97	22.99	24.75	15.62	15.00
Feb 12	22.04	22.14	23.06	24.54	16.07	15.00
Feb 19	21.81	20.76	22.65	24.24	15.62	14.60
Feb 26	21.92	21.84	23.46	24.53	14.71	15.00
Mar 5	21.92	23.48	24.13	25.39	15.17	15.50
Mar 12	22.16	22.24	23.59	25.03	15.17	15.35
Mar 19	22.51	22.39	23.86	25.30	15.24	15.65
Mar 26	22.63	22.51	23.59	25.59	15.47	16.00
Apr 2	23.33	24.97	23.99	25.26	15.77	16.00
Apr 9	23.56	24.56	23.73	25.00	16.37	16.90
Apr 16	23.68	25.12	24.66	24.99	16.37	17.00
Apr 23	23.80	24.76	24.66	24.32	16.67	17.00
Apr 30	23.80	25.52	24.80	24.47	17.27	16.85
May 7	23.92	25.87	24.53	24.23	16.97	16.35
May 14	24.15	24.69	23.73	23.96	17.12	16.00
May 21	23.56	24.65	23.26	23.67	14.41	15.25
May 28	23.45	24.14	22.79	23.48	14.86	14.85
Jun 4	23.21	23.71	23.06	23.43	13.81	14.50
Jun 11	23.45	22.73	22.52	23.36	13.66	14.65
Jun 18	22.27	22.79	22.12	22.98	13.66	14.75
Jun 25	21.86	22.85	21.85	22.84	13.96	15.15
Jul 2	21.45	22.40	21.72	22.66	13.66	15.00
Jul 9	21.22	21.64	21.58	22.40	15.32	15.15
Jul 16	21.57	21.67	21.45	22.18	15.47	15.25
Jul 23	20.75	21.47	21.45	22.04	14.56	14.75
Jul 30	20.87	21.60	21.72	22.20	14.71	14.25
Aug 6	20.40	21.42	21.18	22.09	14.86	13.85
Aug 13	20.87	23.59	21.31	22.47	13.81	13.50
Aug 20	20.98	22.22	21.65	22.55	13.81	13.75
Aug 27	20.75	22.05	21.58	22.69	13.81	14.25
Sep 3	20.75	21.28	21.72	22.93	13.66	14.50
Sep 10	19.81	20.06	21.45	22.68	13.51	14.50
Sep 17	19.17	19.98	21.72	22.63	13.06	14.35
Sep 24	19.46	20.07	22.45	22.78	12.76	14.15

[1] See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.
[2] Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
[3] Refers to No. 6 Oil.
[4] New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
[5] Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index of 87 octane.
[6] East Coast Cargoes.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York



Source: See page 28.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93	09/17/93	09/24/93
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E6,790	E6,734	E6,665	E6,706	E6,650
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Inputs	13,978	13,852	13,837	13,902	13,873
East Coast (PADD I)	1,378	1,381	1,402	1,424	1,446
Midwest (PADD II)	3,206	3,170	3,207	3,253	3,222
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,253	6,220	6,167	6,147	6,076
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	490	484	480	485	488
West Coast (PADD V)	2,651	2,597	2,581	2,593	2,641
Gross Inputs	14,213	14,017	14,005	14,051	14,068
East Coast (PADD I)	1,353	1,353	1,377	1,404	1,426
Midwest (PADD II)	3,261	3,219	3,265	3,288	3,289
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,410	6,302	6,235	6,231	6,160
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	492	486	482	487	491
West Coast (PADD V)	2,697	2,657	2,646	2,641	2,702
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Percent Utilization	93.6	92.3	92.3	92.6	92.7
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Percent Utilization	94.7	93.4	93.3	93.6	93.8
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,265	7,175	7,510	7,596	7,834
East Coast (PADD I)	677	696	688	804	799
Midwest (PADD II)	1,822	1,774	1,862	1,846	1,924
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,215	3,177	3,413	3,433	3,475
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	268	244	258	225	277
West Coast (PADD V)	1,282	1,283	1,288	1,287	1,358
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	900	1,122	1,355	1,636	1,764
East Coast (PADD I)	31	163	80	250	335
Midwest (PADD II)	600	599	587	588	579
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	166	215	305	402	387
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	15	15	15	15	15
West Coast (PADD V)	88	130	368	381	448
Other Finished	6,365	6,053	6,155	5,960	6,070
East Coast (PADD I)	646	533	608	554	464
Midwest (PADD II)	1,222	1,175	1,275	1,258	1,345
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,049	2,962	3,108	3,031	3,088
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	253	229	243	210	262
West Coast (PADD V)	1,194	1,153	920	906	910
Jet Fuel	1,358	1,316	1,396	1,386	1,437
Naphtha-Type	73	51	100	82	74
Kerosene-Type	1,285	1,265	1,296	1,304	1,363
East Coast (PADD I)	81	50	69	68	86
Midwest (PADD II)	149	189	210	208	207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	597	591	624	607	661
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	32	26	21	23	21
West Coast (PADD V)	426	409	372	398	388
Commercial	1,192	1,162	1,161	1,194	1,230
East Coast (PADD I)	81	50	61	61	78
Midwest (PADD II)	147	186	207	204	203
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	554	544	572	557	615
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	32	26	21	23	21
West Coast (PADD V)	378	356	300	349	313
Military	93	103	135	110	133
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	8	7	8
Midwest (PADD II)	2	3	3	4	4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	43	47	52	50	46
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	48	53	72	49	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93	09/17/93	09/24/93
Production by Product					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,172	3,374	3,293	3,205	3,347
East Coast (PADD I)	430	448	474	441	465
Midwest (PADD II)	705	690	774	821	818
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,454	1,583	1,406	1,299	1,370
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	145	170	192	168	187
West Coast (PADD V)	438	483	447	476	507
0.05% Sulfur and under	1,371	1,497	1,523	1,365	1,553
East Coast (PADD I)	171	121	161	132	215
Midwest (PADD II)	279	240	341	277	327
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	345	370	601	513	664
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	47	68	51	42	108
West Coast (PADD V)	236	301	269	211	239
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,801	1,877	1,770	1,840	1,794
East Coast (PADD I)	259	327	313	309	250
Midwest (PADD II)	433	450	433	544	491
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	809	813	745	636	706
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	98	105	101	86	79
West Coast (PADD V)	202	182	178	265	268
Residual Fuel Oil	725	767	719	837	749
East Coast (PADD I)	82	92	103	134	102
Midwest (PADD II)	53	53	57	70	57
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	299	294	306	322	353
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6	6	6	5	6
West Coast (PADD V)	285	322	247	306	231
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	345.1	338.6	339.9	339.7	330.1
East Coast (PADD I)	15.3	14.2	14.4	16.7	15.9
Midwest (PADD II)	78.4	76.7	77.2	76.1	75.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	171.1	169.1	170.2	168.1	163.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.1
West Coast (PADD V)	69.0	67.2	66.9	67.7	64.0
SPR	583.8	584.1	584.1	585.2	585.5
Total Motor Gasoline	201.2	202.4	201.3	204.4	208.0
East Coast (PADD I)	57.8	57.8	56.9	57.7	57.0
New England (PADD IX)	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	30.5	30.6	30.8	30.7	29.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.0	21.7	21.1	22.7	22.7
Midwest (PADD II)	53.5	52.8	52.3	53.4	55.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	58.8	60.2	60.6	61.2	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
West Coast (PADD V)	26.2	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	166.9	167.0	164.7	166.5	170.1
Reformulated	0.0	0.0			
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0			
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0			
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0			
Oxygenated	4.4	6.1			
East Coast (PADD I)	1.4	2.2			
Midwest (PADD II)	0.7	0.8			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1.9	2.9			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1				
West Coast (PADD V)	0.3				
Other Finished	162.5				
East Coast (PADD I)	51.3	50.5	48.5		
Midwest (PADD II)	45.2	44.0	43.6	44.1	45.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	43.1	43.4	42.4	42.7	43.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
West Coast (PADD V)	19.2	19.1	17.8	17.1	16.9
Blending Components	34.4	35.3	36.6	37.8	37.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93	09/17/93	09/24/93
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Jet Fuel	44.1	43.2	42.7	41.9	42.3
Naphtha-Type	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2
Kerosene-Type	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.4	39.1
East Coast (PADD I)	10.1	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.5
Midwest (PADD II)	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.0	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	124.5	127.2	130.7	131.3	131.5
East Coast (PADD I)	57.8	59.6	63.2	63.9	65.1
New England (PADD IX)	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.6	12.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.4	37.9	39.5	39.6	40.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	10.9	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.8
Midwest (PADD II)	25.7	26.8	27.7	27.4	27.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.0	28.4	27.6	27.2	26.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
West Coast (PADD V)	11.0	10.4	9.8	10.2	9.6
0 05% Sulfur and under	43.8	47.6	50.6	53.4	56.6
East Coast (PADD I)	18.3	18.2	19.7	21.5	23.9
New England (PADD IX)	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	11.4	11.9	11.8	13.1	15.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	4.1	3.8	4.8	5.3	5.2
Midwest (PADD II)	8.3	10.5	12.0	13.3	13.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	10.8	12.2	11.9	11.7	12.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
West Coast (PADD V)	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	80.8	79.7	80.1	77.9	74.9
East Coast (PADD I)	39.4	41.5	43.5	42.4	41.2
New England (PADD IX)	7.6	8.6	8.7	9.5	9.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	25.0	26.1	27.8	26.5	25.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.6
Midwest (PADD II)	17.4	16.3	15.7	14.1	14.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.1	16.2	15.8	15.5	13.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.1
Residual Fuel Oil	43.6	43.9	43.1	42.5	42.8
East Coast (PADD I)	16.4	16.0	15.2	16.0	15.9
New England (PADD IX)	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.9	11.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.2
Midwest (PADD II)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.5	15.7	15.6	14.5	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.1
Unfinished Oils	104.6	106.7	106.0	104.0	101.8
Other Oils	218.5	219.5	219.1	218.8	218.4
otal Stocks Excl SPR	1,081.6	1,081.4	1,082.8	1,082.5	1,074.9
otal Stocks Incl SPR	1,665.5	1,665.4	1,666.9	1,667.7	1,660.5
nports					
otal Crude Oil Incl SPR	7,698	6,429	6,186	6,469	6,429
Crude Oil Excl SPR	7,698	6,429	6,186	6,324	6,429
East Coast (PADD I)	1,574	1,421	1,105	1,657	1,569
Midwest (PADD II)	724	834	730	791	730
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,270	3,754	4,074	3,521	3,593
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	76	90	76	77	140
West Coast (PADD V)	54	330	201	278	397
SPR	0	0	0	145	0
Total Motor Gasoline	580	338	169	262	259
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	548	304	116	213	230
Blending Components	32	34	53	49	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93	09/17/93	09/24/93
Imports					
Jet Fuel	107	49	64	72	62
Naphtha-Type	37	0	37	27	0
Kerosene-Type	70	49	27	45	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	142	121	192	129	167
0.05% Sulfur and under	48	70	112	72	78
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	94	51	80	57	89
Residual Fuel Oil	287	285	[illegible]	[illegible]	401
Other	521	647	[illegible]	[illegible]	813
Total Refined Products Imports	[illegible]	1,424	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,702
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	[illegible]	7,363	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,131
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	8,819	6,997	7,168	7,005	7,265
Exports					
Total	E816	E866	E866	E866	E866
Crude Oil	E112	E107	E107	E107	E107
Products	E704	E759	E759	E759	E759
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,629	7,386	7,889	7,478	7,485
Jet Fuel	1,390	1,448	1,474	1,525	1,399
Naphtha-Type	105	90	140	62	104
Kerosene-Type	1,285	1,358	1,334	1,463	1,295
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,305	2,979	2,855	3,122	3,360
Residual Fuel Oil	649	798	1,016	1,097	903
Other Oils	4,356	3,755	4,419	4,070	4,135
Total Products Supplied	17,330	16,367	17,653	17,292	17,282

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 28.

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Cooling Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1993, through September 25, 1993, has been 20 percent warmer than last year and 6 percent warmer than normal.

U.S. Total Cooling Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

				Percent Change	
	1993	1992	Normal	1993 vs. 1992	1993 vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,026	1,158	--	--
January 1 - September 25	1,148	953	1,087	20	6
Cities					
Albuquerque	1,378	1,145	1,239	20	11
Amarillo	1,248	1,069	1,377	17	-9
Asheville	1,060	747	825	42	28
Atlanta	2,189	1,610	1,595	36	37
Billings	220	442	551	-50	-60
Boise	454	873	737	-48	-38
Boston	862	570	681	51	27
Buffalo	647	305	478	112	35
Cheyenne	179	159	306	13	-42
Chicago	725	452	723	60	0
Cincinnati	1,148	710	1,010	62	14
Cleveland	785	475	603	65	30
Columbia, SC	2,229	1,846	1,935	21	15
Denver	602	533	667	13	-10
Des Moines	780	664	992	17	-21
Detroit	816	377	602	116	36
Fargo	349	263	478	33	-27
Hartford	829	491	665	69	25
Houston	2,670	2,479	2,455	8	9
Jacksonville	2,393	2,398	2,232	0	7
Kansas City	1,179	855	1,303	38	-10
Las Vegas	2,985	3,166	2,831	-6	5
Los Angeles	568	741	575	-23	-1
Memphis	2,175	1,850	1,961	18	11
Miami	3,587	3,362	3,228	7	11
Milwaukee	648	360	465	80	39
Minneapolis	453	335	651	35	-30
Montgomery	2,237	1,856	2,124	21	5
New York	1,335	998	1,027	34	30
Oklahoma City	1,758	1,501	1,825	17	-4
Omaha	826	658	1,148	26	-28
Philadelphia	1,512	1,065	1,055	42	43
Phoenix	3,981	4,114	3,361	-3	18
Pittsburgh	942	542	633	74	49
Portland, ME	421	249	254	69	66
Providence	874	542	569	61	54
Raleigh	1,720	1,313	1,361	31	26
Richmond	1,634	1,192	1,296	37	26
St. Louis	1,551	1,323	1,414	17	10
Salem, OR	197	410	235	-52	-16
Salt Lake City	716	1,149	972	-38	-26
San Francisco	207	135	80	****	****
Seattle	123	264	180	-53	-32
Shreveport	2,295	2,040	2,267	13	1
Washington, DC	1,671	1,181	1,392	41	20

[1] See Glossary.
****=Normal cooling degree-days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

able 16. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 09/24/93

troleum Supply housand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 09/24/93	Week Ending 09/17/93	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 266 Days 1993	1992	Difference
ude Oil Supply						
) Domestic Production[1]	E6,650	E6,706	-56	E6,842	7,205	-363
) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,322	6,362	-40	6,449	5,938	511
) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,429	6,324	105	6,549	6,014	535
) SPR Imports	0	145	-145	20	7	13
) Exports	E107	E107	0	E121	83	38
) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-46	-157	111	-41	-10	-31
) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	1,361	30	1,331	-45	4	-49
) Product Supplied and Losses	E-8	E-8	0	E-10	-14	4
) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	-405	968	-1,373	427	270	157
0) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,873	13,902	-29	13,621	13,394	227
ther Supply						
1) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E1,859	E1,859	0	E1,857	1,684	173
2) Other Liquids New Supply	E82	E82	0	E148	109	39
3) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E8	E8	0	E9	14	-5
4) Processing Gain	E794	E795	-1	E774	772	2
5) Net Product Imports[4]	943	643	300	951	958	-7
6) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,702	1,402	300	1,723	1,795	-72
7) Product Exports[4]	E759	E759	0	E772	837	-65
8) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-277	3	-280	-201	-51	-150
9) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,282	17,292	-10	17,161	16,878	283
roducts Supplied						
'0) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	7,485	7,478	7	7,448	7,261	187
:1) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	104	62	42	122	146	-24
:2) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,295	1,463	-168	1,366	1,286	80
:3) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,360	3,122	238	3,128	2,938	190
:4) Residual Fuel Oil	903	1,097	-194	1,004	1,079	-75
:5) Other Oils[7]	4,135	4,070	65	4,094	4,168	-74
:6) Total Products Supplied	17,282	17,292	-10	17,161	16,878	283
otal Net Imports	7,265	7,005	260	7,400	6,896	[illegible]

etroleum Stocks Million Barrels)	09/24/93	09/17/93	09/24/92		
rude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	330.1	339.7	323.5		
otal Motor Gasoline	208.0	204.4	205.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Oxygenated	15.9	12.2	0.0	3.7	--
Other Finished	154.2	154.3	0.0	-0.1	--
Blending Components	37.9	37.8	37.2	0.1	0.7
aphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.2	3.5	4.9	-0.3	-1.7
erosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.1	38.4	42.3	0.7	-3.2
istillate Fuel Oil	131.5	131.3	126.6	0.2	4.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	56.6	53.4	0.0	3.2	--
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	74.9	77.9	0.0	-3.0	--
esidual Fuel Oil	42.8	42.5	46.4	0.3	-3.6
nfinished Oils	101.8	104.0	100.6	-2.2	1.2
ther Oils[9]	E218.4	E218.8	211.6	-0.4	6.8
otal Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,074.9	1,082.5	1,061.0	-7.6	13.9
rude Oil In SPR	585.5	585.2	571.1	0.3	14.4
otal Stocks (Including SPR)	1,660.5	1,667.7	1,632.2	-7.2	28.3

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components in 1993.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor asoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline lending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. or the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (*Refined Products*)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix B or explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: *See page 28.*

SOURCES

e 1

Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

e 2

Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1993 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1992.
Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

e 1

Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1993 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1992.
Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

3

Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

e 2

Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

4

Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

e 3

Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

5

Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

4

Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (August 1993).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report.*

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.*
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report.*

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 16

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–800 sample frame includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions, as well as imports from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(155)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	46
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	77
Importers	EIA-804	851	82

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

sponse Rates

response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 ent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are ived the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late ondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major panies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published nates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

timation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

nthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned hore leases are reported by the Minerals Management vice, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of roximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month the time when the monthly crude oil production information omes available. In order to present more timely crude oil duction volumes, the Energy Information Administration pares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based istorical production patterns and, where available, other data as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the k. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and eek average crude oil production volumes shown in this ication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates ished in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

timation of Exports

cial U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum ucts are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are ished in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average IMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as ear combination of its own past values and present and past es of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for ajor products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are . The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Data Assessment

principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting em is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry ities and of the availability of petroleum products nwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, h are based on sample estimates stemming largely from minary company data, serve as leading indicators of the hly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when ared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are ted to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of eliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1,029.6	1,010.9	994.2	999.0	1,024.3	1,029.3	1,049.9	1,049.3	1,060.6	1,053.0	1,058.5	1,031.1
Crude Oil	327.4	329.1	335.0	335.5	340.5	334.1	332.7	328.8	324.8	331.3	333.6	324.7
Motor Gasoline	225.4	227.3	213.4	210.1	208.6	203.9	208.4	205.3	212.2	204.0	207.3	210.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	123.9	107.0	95.0	94.4	97.8	102.6	114.7	121.2	129.1	126.9	131.0	131.5
Residual Fuel Oil	45.6	43.0	40.4	39.5	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	44.2	45.5	47.0	46.1
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,072.0	1,053.4	1,036.7	1,041.4	1,066.8	1,071.7	1,092.3	1,091.8	1,103.1	1,095.4	1,100.9	1,073.5
Crude Oil	351.4	353.1	359.0	359.4	364.5	358.1	356.7	352.8	348.8	355.2	357.6	348.7
Motor Gasoline	237.3	239.2	225.3	222.0	220.5	215.9	220.3	217.2	224.1	215.9	219.2	222.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.9	116.9	104.9	104.3	107.7	112.5	124.6	131.1	139.0	136.8	140.9	141.4
Residual Fuel Oil	51.3	48.7	46.1	45.2	47.7	47.0	47.3	47.1	49.9	51.2	52.7	51.8

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Third Quarter 1993

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the third quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reflect the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 2.7 percent in 1993 and 3.5 percent in 1994, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of lower oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.1 percent in 1993 and by 5.2 percent in 1994, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross domestic product increases by 2.4 percent in 1993 and by 1.9 percent in 1994 and that weather is significantly milder than in the base case.

The weather sensitivities assume deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree- days over the last 15 years. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 143,000 barrels per day.
- A $1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming no price response from non-petroleum energy sources, reduces demand by about 34,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in heating degree-days increases demand by about 46,000 barrels per day; a 1-percent increase in cooling degree-days increases petroleum demand by about 20,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, Third Quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry

publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, August 1993

Products	August 1993		July 1993		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,036	66	2,133	69	17,800	73
Stocks	2,768	--	2,459	--	2,768	--
MTBE						
Production	4,396	142	4,820	155	31,424	129
Stocks	17,047	--	16,044	--	17,047	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	78	71	68	68	68	66	66	70	67	74	74	75
1993	76	73	77	76	74	76	69	66				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941	2,362	2,530	2,973	2,980	2,547	1,791
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069	2,314	2,499	2,459	2,768				
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	85	93	100	82	88	67	200	207	177	163	139	99
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37	157				
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	73	66	63	64	64	61	61	66	66	72	72	73
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67	64				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143	1,344	1,361	1,639	1,553	1,279	889
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310	1,322	1,413	1,570	1,408				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	248	344	394	452	530	464	562	612	405	477	465	254
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358	616				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	27	11	20	14	15	12	17	20	21	44	60	70
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47	47				
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	184	177	156	114	214	254	240	330	732	743	604	479
1993	561	463	412	383	502	596	447	540				

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	11,999	12,681	13,966	14,962	15,961	18,887	20,436	23,131	22,853	19,208	16,342	13,818
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953	13,476	14,544	16,044	17,047				
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663	4,824	5,046	4,875	3,839	3,098	2,613
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598	2,201	2,578	2,429	3,062				
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	88	82	77	69	77	77	88	78	93	108	118	114
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139	125				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,728	6,870	8,549	8,928	9,847	9,192	8,309	7,380	6,159
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152	6,553	6,890	7,834	8,040				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,418	3,673	4,011	4,064	4,309	5,385	6,419	7,936	8,466	6,723	5,543	4,768
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921	4,427	4,774	5,452	5,481				

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is
hone or can be transmitted to the EIA by
of the data is monitored using an
t mailing list. Additional follow-up
ade to nonrespondents prior to the

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1992. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted with
frames
on
periodicals

sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, and stocks, by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819M Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $CH_3-(CH_2)_n-OH$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished

motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) ($CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) ($CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Appendix C

EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report Summary

Table C1. Monthly Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1991	35.0	30.1	29.8	35.2	41.8	48.5	51.0	52.3	51.6	52.7	51.6	47.6
1992	38.9	33.1	32.6	36.2	44.1	50.3	55.7	59.3	60.8	58.1	50.8	38.9
1993	33.5	26.2	21.8	28.8	36.9	44.9	E51.7	E59.7				
East Coast (PADD I)												
1991	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.1
1992	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7
1993	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.8	E4.3	E4.6				
New England (PADD 1X)												
1991	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
1992	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
1993	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	E0.5	E0.3				
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
1991	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
1992	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5
1993	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.8	E2.2	E2.6				
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
1991	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0
1992	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6
1993	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	E1.6	E1.7				
Midwest (PADD II)												
1991	12.9	11.1	11.7	13.8	17.1	20.2	21.8	23.3	22.9	22.6	20.3	17.7
1992	14.3	12.9	13.4	15.4	18.4	20.9	23.4	24.5	24.6	21.6	16.3	11.6
1993	10.7	7.7	7.4	9.9	12.7	15.5	E16.6	E21.2				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
1991	17.2	14.8	13.6	16.5	19.7	22.9	23.9	23.9	22.9	23.6	24.7	23.9
1992	20.5	16.5	15.7	17.4	21.6	24.7	27.0	28.7	29.8	29.9	27.8	22.1
1993	18.8	15.9	12.2	16.2	20.7	24.3	E28.5	E32.3				

Propane Inventory Situation as of August 31, 1993

U.S. stocks of propane continued to climb, reaching 59.7 million barrels (MMB) as of August 31, 1993. The 8.0 MMB increase from the prior month boosted the Nation's inventory of propane to a level just slightly above it's seasonally adjusted average range of the last three years. Industry watchers anticipate propane inventories to reach or exceed 60 MMB by the beginning of the upcoming heating season. Propane experts believe this would be a comfortable volume to meet expected winter demand.

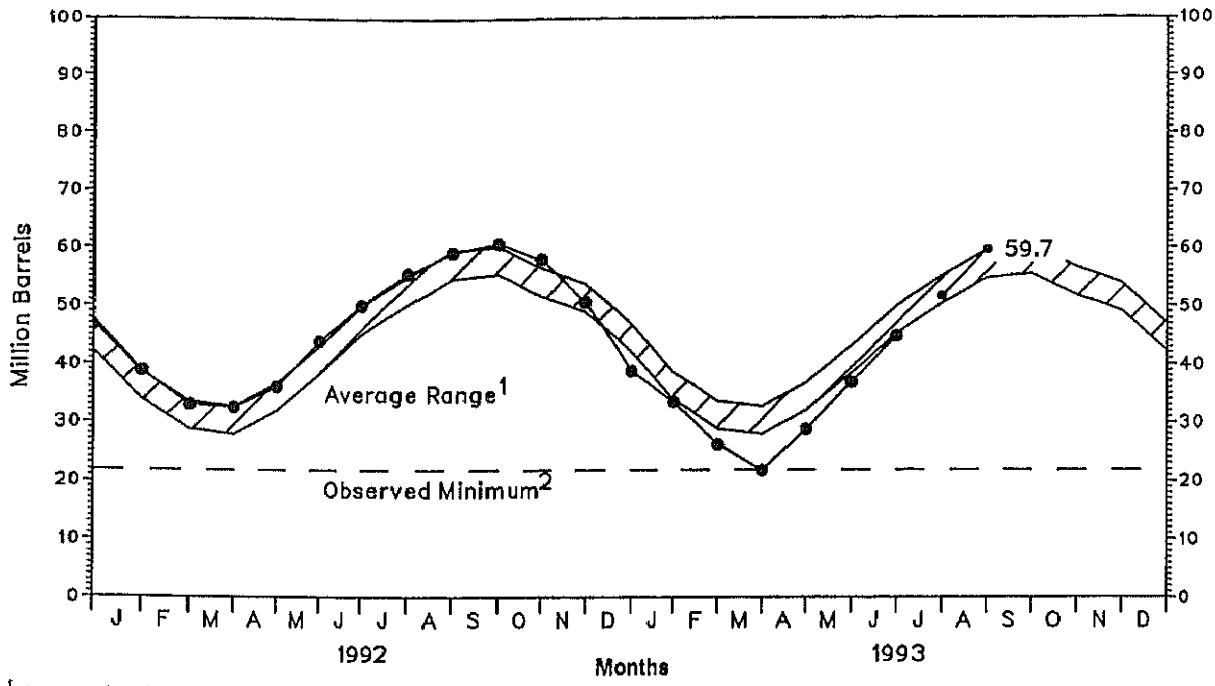
Regionally, inventory levels increased in PAD Districts I, II, and III. During August 1993, East Coast (PAD District I) stocks increased by 0.3 MMB, the Midwest (PAD District II) rose by 4.6 MMB, and the Gulf Coast (PAD District III) increased by 2.8 MMB.

E=Estimated data.

Notes: • This table presents monthly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries, fractionators, and companies that store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1991/1992 *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Estimated data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C1. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

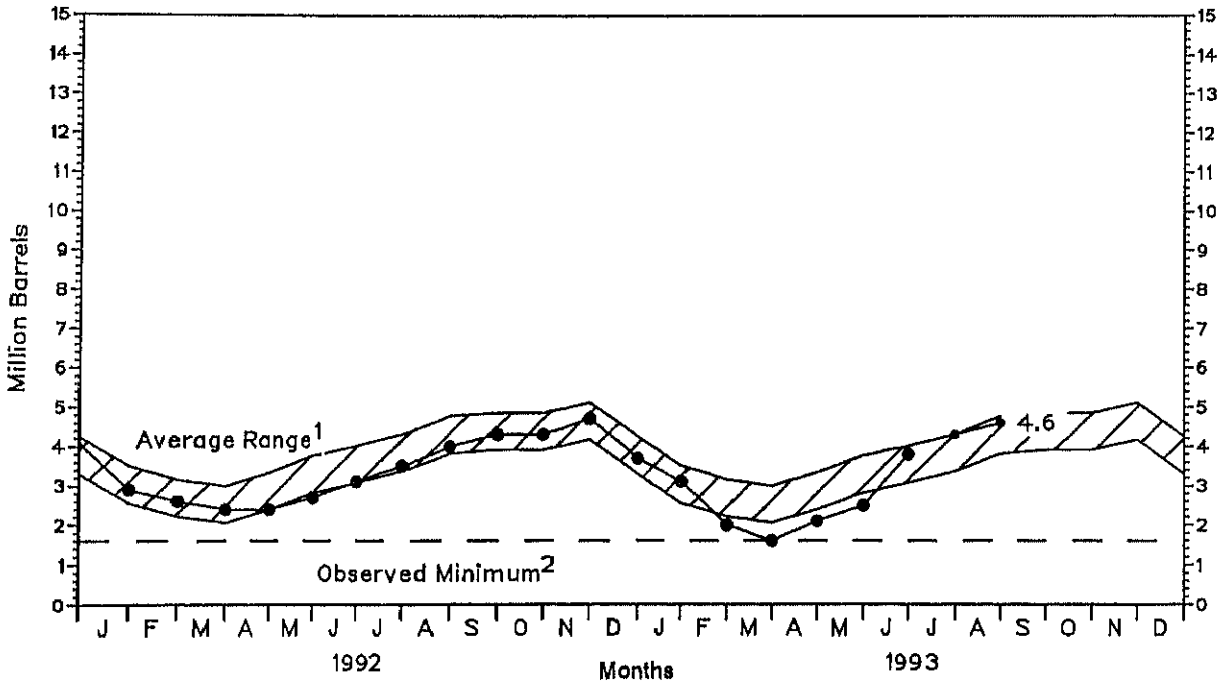


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data from Table C1.

Figure C2. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

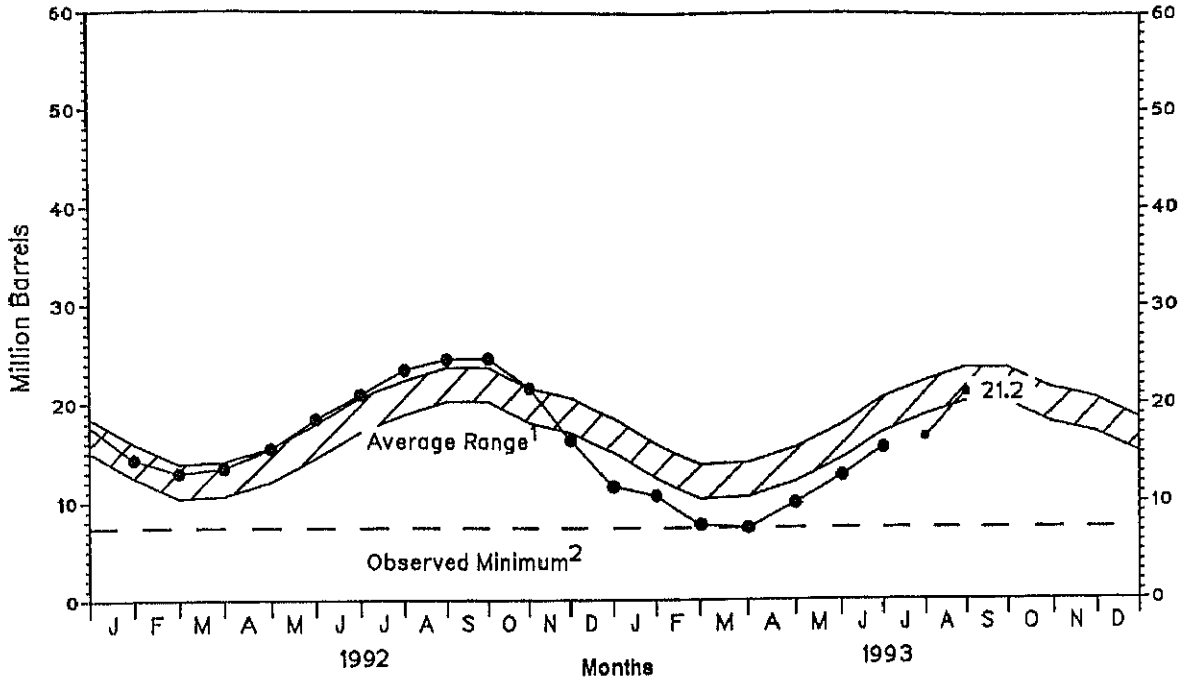


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 1.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

re C3. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

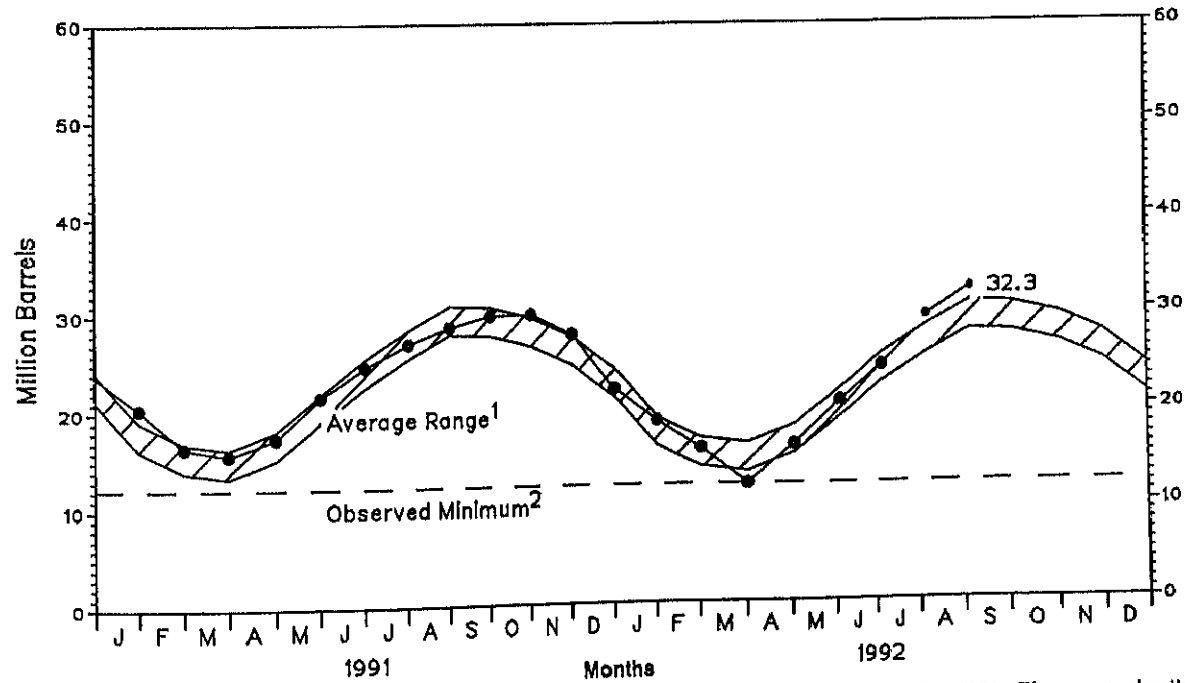


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 7.4 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

re C4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 12.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Form EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. Data on other heating fuels (i.e., distillate fuel oil and natural gas) are also included. This report publishes weekly data on production, stocks, and imports of propane during the heating season (October through March). During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of- month stocks only and are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Respondent Frame

During the non-heating season, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on end-of-month stocks of propane. The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for propane include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels.

Figures C1 through C4 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels.) The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

ıe seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most :ent 3-year period (January-December or July-June). The erage of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the idpoint of the "average range." The standard deviation of the seasonalized 36 months is then calculated after adjusting for treme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is fined as average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard viation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the asonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of e "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The ranges e updated every 6 months in April and October.

he lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are ıe lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 6-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

'rovisions Regarding :onfidentiality of Information

he Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice oncluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy ıdministration Act requires the Energy Information ıdministration to provide company-specific data to the)epartment of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested or official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made vailable, upon request, to another component of the Department)f Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets ACT, 18 U.S.C. section 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). Includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline in the gasoline range. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Production data represent reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished gasoline. Import data consists of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Total motor gasoline stocks consist of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Finished motor gasoline stocks are total motor gasoline stocks minus blending components. The stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I:

- **Padd IX:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- **Padd IY:** Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
- **Padd IZ:** Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

opulation-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling egree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the egree-days are recorded. To compute national opulation-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine ensus regions comprised of from three to eight States which are signed weights based on the ratio of the population of the gion to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings r each region are multiplied by the corresponding population eight for each region and these products are then summed to ive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

rocessing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is e to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, ve a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

oducts Supplied. A value calculated for specific products hich is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports ss exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total oducts supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus timated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus oduct imports, less product exports, less the net increase in oduct stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied e the difference between total product supplied and product pplied values for specified products. Other oils product pplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified oduct adjustment.

efiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in cordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and nsistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. omestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or om the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. nported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The mposite is the weighted average price of domestic and nported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil r the SPR.

efinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of ude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run rough crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of ese units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity ilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate uch more depending on the type of crude and other raw aterials processed, the types of products produced, and the erating conditions of the refinery.

ludes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are for electric power generation, for pace heating, as a ship fuel, and for

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month
Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, (October through March) updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month